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Mobutu Discredited by Zaire Woes

Failing Economy, Intervention in Angola Are Factors

By Jonathan C. Randall

KINSHASA, Zaire, July 8 (AP)—One morning, a European resident of Kinshasa woke to find his Zairean cook in bed with a woman.

The President's household servant, he said, "usually we will have enough to eat."

—Mama. The servant proved to be a just young man. He heard the President's wife was not well and took her to a hospital. But his wife was not ill. She was a nurse and was working in a hospital. But his wife was not ill. She was a nurse and was working in a hospital.



His strongest card is his reputation as the man who ended the chaos of those early years of independence.

A common attitude is that Mobutu was a discredited figure. He was a man who had been in power for 15 years. He was a man who had been in power for 15 years. He was a man who had been in power for 15 years.

Portuguese and Pakistani traders who had kept the marketing and distribution system functioning.

Farmers no longer can get their produce to market over washed-out roads; they no longer are able to buy printed textiles, kerosene and other staples. They have either stopped planting (for want of incentives or have taken to smuggling their produce abroad. Coffee, tea, gold and diamonds are among Zaire's riches which now show up as exports to neighboring countries.

The telephone service in Kinshasa has become so precarious that the regime's inner circle communicates by walkie-talkie, the ultimate status symbol. In private firms, shortwave radio has replaced telephone, telegram and telex as the only sure communications medium in the second largest country south of the Sahara.

Mr. Mobutu has blamed others for his troubles and to be sure, the civil service has undergone a steady erosion.

Portugal Restricts Workers In Firms

LISBON, July 8 (AP)—The government put strict limits on worker control of businesses today and immediately received protests from Communist-controlled unions.

A communiqué on the limits was issued after the final scheduled "provisional Cabinet" meeting before formation of a government based on recent legislative elections.

The declaration barred workers' commissions from "interfering with or compromising the normal activities of a business."

It also prohibited the workers from "interfering with the functions of governing bodies or the hierarchies of firms."

The measures placed a conservative interpretation on the country's new and Socialist-influenced Constitution, which guarantees "the right of workers to create workers' commissions... to intervene democratically in the life of a firm... to mobilize it for the revolutionary process."

In a statement released immediately after the Cabinet communiqué, the Communist-dominated Inter-sindical labor federation accused the government of "limiting the rights of workers with a view toward making worker control ineffective and allowing capitalist reactionaries in violation of the Constitution."

"Single Organization"

In the months following the April, 1974, military overthrow of the rightist dictatorship, the well-organized Communist party gained control over most labor unions and pushed the Inter-sindical as a "single organization" representing all Portuguese workers.

But after defeat of a Communist-linked military uprising seven months ago, the country has swung back to the center and the Inter-sindical has lost ground to the Socialist party and the moderate Popular Democratic party among the workers.

Also immediately after the 1974 coup, many businesses were taken over by workers' commissions. But according to the most recent figures, only about 350 industrial concerns of 45,000 nationwide remain under full worker control.

In addition to a loss of strength in the unions, the Communist party also suffered a defeat in presidential elections late last month.

"Relative Setback"

In a communiqué published in the party organ Avante today, the Central Committee acknowledged that the party had suffered a "relative setback" in the presidential elections. It had lost several hundred thousand votes to a far-left candidate, Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho.

Maj. Carvalho finished second with 16.5 per cent of the vote, while the Communist candidate, Octavio Pato, received 7.5 per cent. The winner was Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, with 61.5 per cent.

But the Communist communiqué claimed that the party "continues to be a great and well-organized force with dedicated militants and great influence among the masses." It expressed confidence that those voters who had drifted to Maj. Carvalho since April's legislative elections, when the Communists received 14.6 per cent of the vote, would "support and vote for the Communist party" in the future.



AT LONG LAST—Happy, but wet commuters run for shelter at Frankfurt's Central Railway Station yesterday during first rainfall since drought started on June 1. Additional details on Europe's longest heat wave appear on Page 5.

2 Nations' Forces Reported on Alert

Fears Grow of Uganda-Kenya Clash

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, July 8 (UPI)—The armed forces of both Kenya and Uganda were reported today to be on high alert as fears grew that the neighboring countries might be heading for an armed confrontation.

Kenyan and Western diplomatic sources also reported that

20 French-built Mirage jet fighters flew to Uganda early yesterday morning from Libya and that as many as 20 more might be on the way.

(In Paris, French government officials said that they had no confirmation of reports that Libyan chief of state Moammar Qadhafi sent at least 20 Mirages to Uganda, more than replacing

the 11 Soviet-built MiGs destroyed in the Israeli raid last Sunday, UPI reported.)

(A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We have no confirmation of the report." UPI reported. Officials said that such a transfer would be a breach of the sales accord under which Libya pledged not to transfer the fighter planes to a third nation.)

Depies Nairobi Gave Permission

Gur Says 3 Gunmen Escaped During Israelis' Airport Raid

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, July 8.—Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur said today that three guerrillas apparently escaped when Israeli commandos stormed into Entebbe Airport last weekend to rescue more than 100 hijacked hostages.

"We had information about something around 10 terrorists," Gen. Gur said. "And we counted seven. We assume that the other three ran out."

He made his remarks at a news conference called to disclose new details of the raid that brought more than 100 hostages out of Uganda at a cost of four Israeli lives.

Gen. Gur said that the operation took 90 minutes from the second the four Israeli planes landed at Entebbe, on the swampy shores of Lake Victoria.

The C-130 Hercules planes carrying the hostages took off 55 minutes after arrival, two minutes fewer than it took to run through a practice operation somewhere in Israel last Friday night, Gen. Gur said.

Gen. Gur said that the Israeli planes landed for refueling at Nairobi without notifying the Kenyans in advance.

"We forced ourselves on the Kenyans," Gen. Gur said. "We know Kenya quite well and when you come with such an element as we came with, it is not so

difficult to refuse, even in Kenya."

He said that the original plan was to refuel at Entebbe but, because of the speed of the operation, commanders on the scene decided to keep the momentum and get out of Uganda as soon as possible.

Great Risks Involved

Gen. Gur said that while there were great risks involved in the "unusual" operation to extricate the 105 hostages and crew of the hijacked Air France plane, the risks were at all times calculated.

The final decision was made only after a successful dry run was held the night before and the commanders of the various forces were confident that they could carry out their part of the assignments.

The flight to Entebbe took seven hours despite adverse weather conditions encountered on the way. Despite the complicated flight plan that had to be followed, the planes reached their destination exactly on time.

No Government Informed

Gen. Gur emphasized what already has been revealed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Defense Minister Shimon Peres, that the operation was planned entirely as an Israeli Army operation. No foreign government was given any prior knowledge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Deep Concerns

The arrival of the Libyan aircraft in Uganda raised deep concern throughout east Africa that Uganda President Idi Amin was preparing a strike against Kenya in retaliation for its alleged involvement in the Israeli raid on Uganda's Entebbe Airport early last Sunday.

(Gen. Mordechai Gur, the Israeli chief of staff, said today that the Israeli planes that brought the hijacked hostages out of Uganda, landed and refueled at the Nairobi airport without seeking Kenyan permission to do so.)

Field Marshal Amin has often engaged in provocative action and saber rattling in past crises with neighbors without taking any armed action against them. However, this is by far the most serious crisis yet in Uganda-Kenyan relations.

Field Marshal Amin is still smarting from the humiliation dealt to his forces by the Israelis.

The heightened tension between Kenya and Uganda occurs on the eve of a special United Nations Security Council debate on the Israeli "aggression" against Uganda.

Meanwhile the Kenyan government today launched a scathing verbal attack on the person and regime of President Amin, calling him a "dictatorial fascist ruler" and describing him as "erratic, unpredictable and without any sense of direction."

Front Page

The entire front page of the Nairobi Daily Nation today was devoted to the government statement under a banner headline that said: "Savagery, Torture, Mass Murder, Amin... Now Kenya Has Had Enough."

The statement included a five-point demand for the withdrawal of the 15,000 troops from Lebanon under the terms of an agreement he mediated last month.

600 Slain In Lebanon As Fighting Intensifies

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, July 8.—Rightists and leftists fought more than 20 battles in Beirut and the central mountains today in a further escalation of fighting that followed the collapse of another Arab peace mission.

Nearly 600 persons were killed and 1,100 wounded in 24 hours, hospital and militia sources said—the highest daily casualty toll of the 15-month-long civil war.

Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud ended a weeklong effort to patch up another truce and left here for Damascus today. He departed less than 24 hours after Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad returned to Cairo following rejection by both rightists and leftists of his efforts to convene peace talks.

Christian rightists pressed their siege of the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar in southeast Beirut and shelling duels and gunbattles continued in the shattered commercial district and the eastern suburbs of the capital.

But the heaviest clashes were reported in the mountains to the north, where both sides claimed victories in battles for control of more than 20 towns and villages.

A rightist military communiqué said Christian forces captured 16 northern towns, including the coastal resort of Chekka, about 40 miles northeast of Beirut, and the leftist stronghold of Amium, 9 miles inland from Chekka.

A communiqué by the joint Palestinian-leftist military command admitted that Christian troops had penetrated Amium but said leftists were still "firmly in control" of both towns.

The reports were typical of the claims and counterclaims that often have little bearing on what is really happening.

Northern Front

But it appeared that leftist and Palestinian forces, which opened up the northern front by storming Chekka last week in an attempt to draw Christian forces away from Tal Zaatar, have been thrown back.

The rightists said they had pushed back the leftist to Az-Zah, three miles north of Chekka, and that the road between the two towns was "littered with corpses."

A leftist spokesman said of the battles, "We would have finished this thing off in two days except for the Syrian intervention to help the right-wing fascists."

He said Syrian tanks were shelling the northern and southern edges of Tripoli, 60 miles north of Beirut, in an attempt to prevent Western reinforcements from reaching the battle area farther south.

Meanwhile, the Palestinians said they recaptured one of two Catholic churches overlooking the northeastern side of the Tal Zaatar camp. They also said a Palestine Liberation Army force broke through to the camp to reinforce its beleaguered defenders.

Beirut radio announced that Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat was going to Moscow after two meetings in the last 48 hours with the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, Alexander Soldatov.

The announcement and the visit of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam to the Soviet capital Monday and Tuesday aroused speculation that the Kremlin was trying to stop the fighting between the Syrians and Palestinians.

Maj. Jalloud returned to Damascus reportedly to try to convince the Syrians to withdraw some of their 15,000 troops from Lebanon under the terms of an agreement he mediated last month.

Pat Nixon Taken To Hospital; May Have Had Stroke

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 8 (AP)—Pat Nixon, 63, wife of former President Richard Nixon, was taken by ambulance to Long Beach Memorial Hospital today after suffering what a Nixon spokesman said was a stroke.

"She is alert and resting comfortably," said Nixon spokesman Ken Khachigian.

The spokesman said the former president and the couple's youngest daughter, Julie Eisenhower, returned with Mrs. Nixon in the ambulance.

"Yesterday evening and through the night, Mrs. Nixon felt a weakness of her left side," said a statement read by Mr. Khachigian.

"She was examined this morning by a physician and the initial diagnosis is that she has suffered a probable cerebral thrombosis—in laymen's terms, a stroke."

First Meeting Set for Today

Spanish Cabinet Sworn In at Palace

MADRID, July 8 (UPI)—President Adolfo Suarez today swore in the members of his Cabinet, King Juan Carlos's 34-year-old son.

Mr. Suarez, successor to Carlos III, was sworn in by the king yesterday. It is considered a political milestone with the king's son, the Christian Democrats, and four generals who are in charge of defense and army.

Mr. Suarez made no statement during the swearing-in ceremony. He told the nation earlier that the new government will continue a political reform with a realism which our time demands.

Sources said he considers the cabinet a politically neutral body, a "technical government" whose task is to prepare and oversee the elections scheduled for next year. It will then hand over power to whatever party emerges as the winners in the polls.

The 11 ministers took an oath of office which dates from the reign of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco, vowing, "strict loyalty to the principles of the National Movement (the only political organization of the Spaniards) and the King."

Mr. Suarez then announced that the first Cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow. First press and opposition comments on the new government are cool and skeptical but lack an open hostility that had often been shown toward Mr. Suarez.

Mr. Suarez's government is seen as a continuation of the government once it has been formed.

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sands of mallmen spread from the two cities to the provinces. Mall deliveries were stopped to press demands for pay rises and free trade union representation.

In Madrid and Barcelona, thousands of leftist protesters demonstrated late yesterday for the release of Spain's estimated 600 political prisoners. Police scattered them with rubber bullets and smoke flares. A child in a crowd of 4,000 in front of Madrid's Carabanchel Prison was seriously injured by a smoke bomb.

The outlawed protests were part of a leftist-sponsored "anarchy week" and were scheduled to continue.

A new opposition alliance emerged today when the chiefs of Spain's three biggest underground labor organizations announced that they have reached agreement to form a joint action committee. The three groups involved are the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions, the Socialist-dominated General Union of Workers and the left-of-center Workers Trade Union.

It is believed that the three groups control a majority of Spanish industrial workers.

To Our Readers

Again, we must ask our readers to bear with us regarding the New York and American Stock Exchange tables. They do not appear, at least in this edition, and for another week or so they will continue to be a day late.

Carter Foreign-Policy Stance in Tune With Party Liberals

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT)—Jimmy Carter says that he expects foreign policy to be a major issue in the presidential campaign and he seems ready to run for president with a program that decidedly places him in the liberal wing of the Democratic party.

His program includes making public the budget of the CIA, not trying to cover up divergent viewpoints in his administration, nonintervention in the internal struggles of the developing world, minimizing Soviet-U.S. competition and focusing on economic issues and human values, and rejecting the current practice of building new nuclear weapons to bring about agreements on arms control.

The views of Mr. Carter, the likely Democratic nominee, were elicited in a recent interview with The New York Times and separate interviews with his aides and advisers and by reviewing his public statements.

Some of the main points about foreign policy made by Mr. Carter in the interview were:

- Contrary to the strategic doctrine of the Ford administration, Mr. Carter does not believe in the real possibility of limited nuclear war. He said it was his belief that once nuclear weapons were used, all-out nuclear war was likely.
- Again differing from the Ford administration's practice, he said he would use economic leverage to deter potential Soviet intervention in the Third World. "I would not single out food as a singular product," he said. "It would be a total withholding of trade."

In the interview, Mr. Carter, speaking deliberately, explained how he would attempt to attain his goals in foreign policy.

The former Georgia governor said he would consistently consult with Congress on the formulation of policy but would also "make every reasonable attempt to preserve the prerogatives and authority of the president." He opposed efforts by Congress, such as the amendment offered by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., tying a grant of equal trading status for the Soviet Union to Jewish emigration from Russia—to legislate foreign policy.

Mr. Carter said he would be the nation's "spokesman" but not his own secretary of state. While

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coordination "would be my responsibility, I would like to let the Cabinet officers run their own departments," he said.

He seemed to assume throughout the interview, as did his aides and some of his advisers, that he could make men of diverse views work together through "my normal, careful, methodical, scientific or planning approach to longer-range policies."

Like Harry Truman, Mr. Carter would approach the White House with little background in foreign policy. He and his aides are somewhat sensitive on this subject.

The aides acknowledged that Mr. Carter's decision to formulate a liberal foreign-policy platform

was made following the 1972 Democratic convention. It was there, they said, that he came to believe that the liberal wing of the party was dominant, would continue to be so and was deeply committed to a change in foreign policy.

Knowing few foreign-policy experts and scorned by some he sought to contact Mr. Carter began his education with foreign travel and talks with foreign leaders and by enlisting the services of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk. After a year or so of seminars and conversations arranged by Mr. Rusk, the Carter camp learned that he was considered anathema by some liberal Democrats and the contacts ceased.

Many pro-Carter and anti-Carter persons who have known the candidate over the years insisted that his new stance was not a matter of expediency but of conviction. To back this claim, his aides and advisers cited a speech he gave in Tokyo more than a year ago, long before he gathered specific knowledge of where the liberals stood and be-

fore he acquired a few advisers. That speech contains recurrent foreign-policy themes: Concentration on consultations with such allies as Japan and the Western European countries, not on Soviet-U.S. rivalry; no military intervention in the internal affairs of others, openness in policymaking, promotion of human rights and humanitarian concerns.

"It is likely in the near future that issues of war and peace will be more a function of economic and social problems than of the military-security problems which have dominated international relations in the world since World War II," he said.

"We can now turn our attention more effectively toward matters like the world economy, freedom of the seas, environmental quality, food, population, peace, conservation of irreplaceable commodities and the reduction of world armaments."

What Mr. Carter's new advisers provided him with, beginning early this year, was a unifying (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Russians Start Space Lab Work

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP)—The Soviet Communists aboard space station Salyut-6 are working well and are operating their craft according to plans, it is reported today.

Communists Boris Volynov and Val Zolobov, who were launched into space on Tuesday aboard space ship Soyuz-21, docked with Salyut-6 yesterday. Salyut-6 had been sent aloft on June 22.

The docking procedure took 10 minutes, Press said. No dramatically new procedures were followed to reduce expenditure of fuel.

Woman, 75, Was in Hospital

Family Asks Amin to Release Israeli Left Behind in Rescue

TEL AVIV, July 8 (UPI)—The family of an elderly woman who was left behind when Israeli commandos rescued more than 100 hostages in Uganda, asked today to President Idi Amin to "send her back to her family."

The family of Mrs. Dora Bloch, who was reportedly in a hospital when Israeli troops raided Uganda's Entebbe Airport last week, sent a telegram to President Amin asking the release of the 75-year-old woman.

"On behalf of all her children and grandchildren, we beg you to release Dora Bloch and send her back to her family," the telegram said.

A report in The New York Times quoted reliable diplomatic sources in Washington as saying that Mrs. Bloch had been dropped from the plane on Sunday morning and had not been heard from since.

Son Has Hope
Economist Elan Hartuv, one of Mrs. Bloch's three sons, said he believed Marshal Amin's "promise given in Entebbe not to harm innocent people" and hoped that the Ugandan leader would "send Dora Bloch back to us."

The British government expressed "grave concern" yesterday over the fate of Mrs. Bloch after Uganda denied knowledge of her whereabouts and disclaimed responsibility for her. She holds both Israeli and British citizenship.

Mrs. Hartuv, who was taken captive along with her mother on the hijacked Air France jet, was freed Saturday night during the Israeli rescue at the airport.

He said that an ambulance took her from the airport but she was in relatively "good condition" at the time. He said that she talked to the ambulance and served as a translator for the hijackers and ambulance doctor.

Before the Rescue
Mr. Hartuv said that he called the hospital from the airport Saturday afternoon, hours before the rescue, and spoke to a doctor. "All is well and you can expect the release of Mrs. Bloch in a day or so," the doctor reportedly said.

The British government said that a British diplomat saw Mrs. Bloch at the Kampala hospital Sunday night, a day after the rescue, but he was denied entry to the hospital an hour later when he brought the woman food.

"When Israel invaded Entebbe Airport, she assumed by force responsibility for all hostages," a Ugandan statement said. "From that moment, the government of the Republic of Uganda ceased to be responsible for them."



Mrs. Dora Bloch UPI

Schmidt Has Vienna Talks On Terrorism

Discusses Initiative For UN With Kreisky

VIENNA, July 8 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sought Austria's support today for a Common Market initiative that would generate worldwide action against terrorism.

West German officials said Chancellor Bruno Kreisky showed "a great degree of understanding" for a projected anti-terrorism convention that West Germany wants submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in September.

The two Chancellors discussed the problem within two hours of Mr. Schmidt's arrival for the first official visit here by a West German chancellor in four years.

West Germany is taking the lead in pressing for joint action by the nine-nation European Economic Community to get the UN to adopt the proposed anti-terrorism convention. This would lead down guidelines committing all UN members to act against terrorism.

Austria is not a Common Market member but has a special trading arrangement and close relations with the community.

Hamburg Talks

Mr. Schmidt discussed the plan with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Hamburg on Tuesday and officials said he would canvass for support from as many countries as possible.

The government leaders, both Socialists, also discussed developments in East-West détente and trade relations. West Germany is Austria's biggest trading partner but there is a big imbalance in West Germany's favor.

In a speech before the Austrian Foreign Political Society, Mr. Schmidt deplored "the slow progress of European integration in the recent past." He said the reason for the delay was the recession, which hit harder than the members of the EEC some than others.

Mr. Schmidt expressed hope that there would be agreement next week in Brussels on staging elections for a European Parliament in 1978.

Mr. Kreisky is seeking to establish a personal relationship with Mr. Schmidt, similar to the close ties between Bonn and Vienna which existed under former Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Kreisky had two separate discussions before and lunch together. They were meeting again at an official dinner tonight.

Mr. Schmidt ends his visit tomorrow.

Kenya Dispute With Uganda

(Continued from Page 1)

column list of Kenyans missing in Uganda, most of them presumed to have been murdered by the Ugandan police or military. Denouncing his "barbarous reign" and terming him the "world's greatest dictator," it said President Amin had Kenyan blood on his hands and that the Kenyan people had lost "all patience with him."

Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi said such an official attack on Marshal Amin was unprecedented and expressed apprehension that the normal "war of words" between the two neighbors might be on the verge of becoming a "war of arms" with serious consequences for Kenya, Uganda and possibly all of East Africa.

Ugandan Charges
The Kenyan government was responding in its statement to Ugandan accusations that it had collaborated with Israel in the daring raid last weekend on Entebbe Airport in which more than 100 hostages, most of them Israelis or Jews, were rescued from pro-Palestinian hijackers.

The Israeli C-130 Hercules planes involved in the rescue mission "dropped" a Kenyan wounded passenger and apparently also to refuse.

A Ugandan radio broadcast said President Amin had sent a message to Kenyan Leader Jomo Kenyatta saying: "From all information available to me, the operation was carried out with Your Excellency's full knowledge and the knowledge of your government."

The Kenyan statement was also in reaction to a Uganda radio broadcast yesterday that said 30 "enemy aircraft, believed to be Israeli or American, were approaching Uganda from Kenya."



DEADLY WARNING—Headless skeleton (human) is hoisted by Christian forces near Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar in eastern Beirut. They warned the Palestinians to surrender or that they would be wiped out.

Leftists Want Civilian Control

Lawyer Heads Police Force In a Lawless West Beirut

BEIRUT, July 8 (UPI)—A lawyer named Simeon Barraj has taken on one of the toughest jobs in Lebanon—police chief of West Beirut and its suburbs.

He was appointed last week, not by the Lebanese government, because there is no Lebanese government, but by the coalition of Palestinian and Lebanese leftist groups who have taken military control of this part of the country and are trying to run it.

The decision to seize civil as well as military power was made reluctantly, Mr. Barraj said, in an interview. The civil war, he said, is a war against partition of the country, pitting the "progressive forces" of the Palestinians and Moslem Lebanese against the "reactionary" forces dominated by the Maronite Christians, including the remains of President Suleiman Frangieh's government, who run their zone of the country from their de facto capital at Junieh.

But opposition to partition does not mean living in disorder, Mr. Barraj said. That is why the "progressive forces" have decided to set up a civilian administration in areas under their control; until the authority of some central government is restored, they are going to try to govern themselves. It will not be easy.

Fifteen months of civil war have shattered the country's police forces and its judicial system, along with most of its other institutions. As a result, West Beirut is in anarchy, a place where gangs of toughs enforce their will at gunpoint and even the fruit vendors are armed.

Many apartments have been looted. Thousands more are occupied by squatters. Most of the city is in its third week without electricity, water, refrigeration and telephone service. Guns of assorted caliber are fired off all the time. Robbery is commonplace.

Last week, Mr. Barraj said, the leaders of the Palestinian and Lebanese groups set up seven departments, similar to cabinet ministries. "Whose function is to concern themselves with all the needs of the population in their zone of control."

One Palestinian group is struggling to restore telephone and Telcel service. Two armed men were sent to a hotel whose Telcel was working to stop reported price-gouging by the manager. Other groups are in charge of food and water distribution, arresting speculators in bread that is smuggled in from Syria and issuing ration cards for gasoline.

Mr. Barraj's title is "chairman of the popular security office for Beirut and its suburbs." He said his most immediate problem was the city's wave of "irregular requisitions"—that is, thefts, especially car thefts.

The city has been divided into 10 security zones, each of which is to have a security station with 20 police officers assigned to it. Mr. Barraj has already established a makeshift jail in the former military barracks where he has his office, and said he expects to have a court system functioning soon. It will be staffed, he said, by volunteer judges from the prewar court system who will mete out justice "according to Lebanese laws. Those laws are still in force."

Mr. Barraj was a member of the council that set up the government groups. He was the delegate of the Morabitoun, a Nasserite militia organization that has done much of the street fighting here.

At the age of 31, the French-speaking graduate of Beirut's St. Joseph University is an important figure in what appears to be an attempt by the Morabitoun to acquire some intellectual respectability to go with its military force, in order to assure itself a place in whatever new political system emerges from the wreckage of the war.

New Policies
Thus, there is more to Mr. Barraj's program than law and order. He intends not only to rebuild those units of the national police in his zone of control but to change their political orientation, he said.

Before the war, he said, "their function was mostly to oppose the nationalist movement" through spying, breaking up rallies and the like.

"They exercised a role that was not the proper role for a police force," he said. "It is political power that determines the role of a security force and right now we are the ones who have it. It is normal that the national movement is going to determine the functions of the security forces, which will be to enforce the law."

Several times during the interview, his telephone rang. Occasionally he spoke, but usually he put the receiver down without saying anything. "Oshamek calls," he said with a smile. "From the other side. It's just harassment."

Carter Foreign-Policy Stance Marks Him as Party Libera

(Continued from Page 1)

theme: "We must replace balance-of-power politics with world-order politics."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Sen. Jackson, among others, would consider this approach naive and unwelcome. To them the dominant factor in world politics remains the Soviet-U.S. equation. Unless the Soviet threat is managed and the balance of power maintained, in their view, all else with fall.

Mr. Carter has made three major foreign-policy addresses during the campaign, including one late last month in which he alluded to Mr. Kissinger as a "one-man policy of international adventure."

Mr. Carter's position on dealing with the Russians is complex as well as untried.

Modest Increase
He has not proposed a reduction in defense spending. His call for a 5-to-7-per-cent cut in the Pentagon's proposed \$115-billion budget, according to his aides, would still allow a modest increase in military outlays over last year. Moreover, he made it clear in the interview that he would give advance warning to Moscow of economic sanctions in the event of another situation like that in Angola, where the Communists backed the victorious faction in the civil war.

Although Mr. Carter, in the interview, rejected the basic Nixon-Kissinger strategy on the strategic nuclear balance of power, he said—and here he concurs with Mr. Kissinger—that he believed that the "rough equivalence" is a very good posture to maintain. The similarity seems to end there, however.

Asked about possible Soviet advantages in certain strategic areas, he answered that the "overwhelming capability" of the two superpowers to "wreak havoc" on the other in his view remained as a major consideration whether "one nation has a slight advantage."

From this premise, Mr. Carter argued against the possibility of a limited nuclear war and the "bargaining chips" approach to nuclear negotiations—both central tenets of the administration. These considerations have provided the main justification for building new systems of nuclear weapons.

Asked about the wisdom of spending \$8 billion on anti-ballistic-missile defense to induce the Russians not to build such missiles, he responded, "Anyone who thinks that the ABM construction effort was well-advised—looking at it in retrospect—to me is foolish."

On the use of force generally, he laid out positive and negative injunctions. "If the altercation was internal—a struggle for the control of the government—I can't envision any circumstance under which I would send troops," he said, but he would use force where "national security interests were directly endangered," to evacuate U.S. citizens or if the Russians invaded a country such as Cuba.

On the Middle East, he previously outlined an approach has been to give Israel complete confidence in its relations with the United States as the way to bring about Israeli territorial concessions and an overall peace settlement.

To this, he added two points: That even in the absence of a peace settlement, "I would continue the economic and military aid to Israel indefinitely," and that he might consider using U.S. force to bring guarantees of territorial settlement but would prefer not to.

On relations with developing nations, he went further in the interview than before, saying that he did not consider the demands of the poor nations unreasonable.

Illegal Influence
The candidate also detailed what he meant by openness: making his final decisions public, "involvement of the congressional leaders and the public" even during crises, full disclosure of the "Lockheed involvement in the bribery or other illegal influence on foreign officials."

He said he would make major alternatives available on the Pentagon budget and weapons systems and "if there was a difference of opinion between the secretary of defense or the joint chiefs of staff about the level of funding, I would have no objection to those officials presenting

Workers Strike Chrysler
TRENTON, Mich., July 8 (AP)—About 4,400 workers struck the Chrysler Corp. engine plant here yesterday in a dispute over working conditions.

Amnesty in Tanzania
DAR ES SALAAM, July 8 (AP)—President Julius Nyerere ordered the release yesterday of more than 8,000 prisoners to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of his ruling Tatu party.

the alternatives to the Congress. Mr. Carter gave his usual of advisers, including former Democratic administration officials such as Cyrus Vance, George Ball and Paul Warnke. He said that he would guess he had more time with either H. Owen of the Brookings Institution, Prof. Richard Goodwin of the University of Chicago, or Zbigniew Brzezinski, also of Columbia, than with any of other individuals.

Speaking of the U.S. people, said that foreign policy was "a mysterious circumstance moved from their daily existence."

"They look upon it as a distant approach to the questions that are decided often on an individual basis," said "and I think they are that someone who is capable managing the affairs of a or a federal government or domestic plane is very likely be qualified to deal with the affairs as well."

Reward Offered By West Berlin For 4 Fugitives

BERLIN, July 8 (AP)—Berlin authorities offered a reward of \$25,000 each for the arrest of four escaped women terrorists.

The opposition Christian Democratic Union, meanwhile, demanded the resignation of Mayor Orlert, West Berlin's deputy mayor and city secretary for justice. They blamed his allegedly lax security that in the four suspected women break out of Berlin's Lehstrasse women's jail early in May.

Spokesmen said the Christian Democrats will decide next on proposals to call a special city (city parliament) session to consider a motion of no confidence in Mayor Klaus Schmalzer.

It also became known Leichterstrasse jail authorities recently raised doubts over on security in a written report. The report specifically mentioned a "dead spot" on the facade which is not visible closed-circuit TV screens stored by guards. The four women took this route when they down knotted bedsheets to a away car.

Austrians Drop Charges Against Former SS Major

VIENNA, July 8 (AP)—Jur authorities today dismissed unfounded "war-crimes" charges filed in November by the Documentation Center, as Friedrich Peter, leader of Austrian Freedom party, who a member of an SS unit involved in the wartime killing Jews in the Soviet Union.

A communication issued by Interior Ministry said it "recognizes" of the decision by the office of the Vienna prosecutor to approve cancellation of the charges.

It added that examination documentary material provided by Mr. Wiesenthal, by Aust and West German prosec authorities and by the Center for War Crimes in Ludwigs West Germany, did not give indication of Mr. Peter's culpability in acts of slaying Jews and other civilians committed by SS troops.

Mr. Peter has headed rightist Freedom party for 15 years. Recent reports said Peter, whose political image forced within his own ranks, did not run for the party election in September.

Landing on Ma Is Delayed Again

PASADENA, Calif., July 8 (AP)—Concern about the foggy surface of Mars has forced delay of the Viking landing until July 20 at earliest.

Originally set for July 4, the rescheduled for July 17, touchdown of Viking's lander was put off again last night after a radar study indicated that the proposed landing site may be strewn with boulders.

Mobutu's Popularity Ebbing Along With Zaire Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

ends meet—inflation is running well over 30 per cent annually and President Mobutu admits that 90 per cent of imported goods never get outside the capital—that they are no longer satisfied with confessions, catalogues of shortcomings and exhortations promising change.

"Everyone wants to buy a Mercedes overnight," he lamented.

If you want to steal, steal a little in a nice way," he instructed his listeners. "But if you steal too much to become rich overnight, you'll soon be caught."

Mr. Mobutu, known as "the President-founder" of the country's only political party, or more simply as "the guide," has yet to include these quotations in his Mao-like thoughts published in the government-controlled press.

But there is an acute awareness in Zaire that Mr. Mobutu has surrounded himself with men from the northwestern province of Equateur who are involved in many of the best-financed, if questionable, government-run offices and projects.

South African goods, especially foodstuffs, are regularly brought in aboard planes

belonging to a Zaire state trading company. No Zaire official seems embarrassed either by such overt trading with a country that Zaire criticizes for its apartheid policy or by the fact that identical fruit and vegetables not many years ago were available in ample supply from the Kivu area of Zaire.

Diplomats are convinced that South Africa purposely offers Zaire cheap credit terms and an advantageous exchange rate—no small asset for a recently devalued currency now worth little more than half its face value.

With the Benguela railroad

across Angola still out of order and the Mozambique line cut, Zaire ships much of its copper exports through Rhodesia to South African ports.

Mr. Mobutu often complains about his fate but has no intention of quitting. "I have been in the front lines for 16 years and that is where I enjoy being," he confided in a recent interview.

Now that the United States shows signs of helping him, he seems in better spirits, especially since Zaire's huge government and government-guaranteed foreign debt was recently rolled over by Western creditor nations.

As it did in the last decade, the United States seems determined to place its faith in Mr. Mobutu's 55,000-man army. The army proved unable to end the rebellion in the 1960s without help from white mercenaries and Belgian paratroopers transported in U.S. Air Force planes.

And in the Angola showdown, the Zaire Army abandoned great amounts of arms, ammunition and other material in its flight from the battlefield.

The U.S. government calculation apparently is that a contented army will help keep Mr. Mobutu in power until Zaire experiences better days.

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News Analysis

Ford Profits From Star Role In Bicentennial Celebration

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—It would be hard to imagine a greater political windfall for a president than the Bicentennial celebration of the United States, which gave Gerald R. Ford a priceless opportunity to play the role of national leader rather than that of a candidate.

Sen. Church Tops Poll for Vice-President

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP).—If the choice of Jimmy Carter's vice-presidential running mate were left to the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, the slim favorite would be Idaho Sen. Frank Church, according to a Washington Post survey of the delegates.

Sen. Church is by no means a consensus candidate; he draws only 16 per cent of the vote of the 497 delegates interviewed. But he places first overall and he comes best in areas where Mr. Carter is considered weakest: the West and the liberal wing of the party.

Behind Sen. Church in the poll were Illinois Sen. Adlai Stevenson and Minnesota Sen. Walter Mondale, each with 12 per cent. Next came California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. with 9 per cent.

Other choices were placed by more than 1 per cent. Fourteen per cent said they had no choice and several said they would be content with any of several nominees.

Mr. Carter has said that he will personally choose his running mate and that his prime considerations will be the candidate's capability to assume the presidency and his compatibility with the president.

Traditional factors, such as age, geographic or ideological balance to the ticket, will play a lesser role.

Mr. Carter's spokesman yesterday said that the questions about a vice-presidential report that Sen. Church had been eliminated from consideration. Mr. Carter has discussed the vice-presidential pick with Sen. Edmund Muskie.

Sen. John Glenn of Ohio, interviewed by Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Rep. Peter Rodino of New Jersey, said that Sen. Church is especially popular with a segment of the party that has yet to bestow its blessing on Mr. Carter—the so-called McGovernites.

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The New U.S. Army

With their right hands raised, the Cadet Corps take the oath Wednesday afternoon at the United States Military Academy in West Point, N. Y. For the first time in the Academy's history women can be seen among the ranks of the cadets. This class will be commissioned Lieutenants in 1980.



Ruse by Police, FBI Nets 70 On Charges of Stolen Goods

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP).—For the second time in four months, police and FBI agents this week rounded up more than 70 suspects accused of unwittingly selling stolen goods to undercover officers running a fake fencing operation.

The police fencing ruse was accomplished by mostly black officers operating for the last seven months from behind an auto parts counter in Washington at what was called the H&H Trucking Co.

At 5 a.m., teams of police and FBI agents began serving arrest warrants on 140 suspects identified by the undercover officers as having sold them \$1.2 million worth of stolen credit cards, checks and bonds, stereo sets, television sets, radios, cameras and automobiles.

Half of the suspects charged in yesterday's warrants with selling stolen goods at H&H Trucking were previously convicted criminals or defendants awaiting trial. Nine had been arrested in the first police fence operation here, "Operation Sting," four months ago.

The first stage of the roundup began several weeks ago when the undercover officers sold many of the suspects \$10 tickets for a "Ya raffish" for a Cadillac GYA, police revealed yesterday, stood for "Got Ya Again."

Many of the suspects accommodatedly wrote their names and addresses on their raffish tickets, supposedly so they could be contacted if they won. That enabled police and FBI agents to show up at their homes to arrest them.

Other suspects were arrested during the day as they wandered into H&H Trucking in response to other ruses arranged by the officers. A planned fishing trip, officers of counterfeit money and

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New York State Disbars Nixon

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon today was ordered disbarred in New York State.

The order was by the state Appeals Court, which ruled on obstruction of justice charges brought by the New York City Bar Association.

"We find that the evidence adduced in the case at bar warrants the imposition of the most severe sanction available to the court," the majority said in a 4-to-1 decision.

Mr. Nixon had refused to defend himself on the charges and the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court said, "No reason whatever has been shown why a respondent who has chosen to reject or ignore service may in stony silence postpone judgment indefinitely."

Mr. Nixon had previously resigned from the California bar. Under the New York procedure, however, he could not resign his membership unless he acknowledged guilt by stating he was unable to defend himself on the charges.

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Airline Head Held in Japan Bribe Scandal

TOKYO, July 8 (NYT).—Japanese authorities arrested the president of Japan's largest airline, All Nippon Airways, today on suspicion of foreign exchange law violations and perjury in testimony regarding the Lockheed aircraft bribery scandal here.

The airline president, 61-year-old Tokiji Wakasa, was the ninth person arrested so far in the continuing investigations into Lockheed's payment of \$12.5 million in commissions, fees and bribes to promote the sale of its aircraft in Japan.

Yesterday, Koichi Fujiwara, a director of All Nippon Airways, was arrested on charges of violating the foreign exchange control law in the case. He was accused of receiving about \$400,000 from Lockheed agent in 1974 as a rebate for the airline's purchase of Lockheed planes.

More arrests are expected later as prosecutors narrow their search for the persons in the government and the governing Liberal Democratic party who accepted funds from Lockheed.

The scandal, which was touched off in February by the Washington testimony of Lockheed officials, has shaken the conservative government of Premier Takeo Miki.

Mr. Wakasa is accused of accepting large sums of Lockheed money, which entered Japan without the proper foreign exchange registration procedure.

He is also accused of lying to the Diet in sworn testimony in February and March. Mr. Wakasa said that he was never made aware of his firm's signed options to purchase DC-10 airliners from the McDonnell Douglas Co. when he assumed the airline's presidency in 1970.

All Nippon Airways later dropped the options and bought 21 Lockheed TriStars.

Others have testified that Mr. Wakasa was informed of the contract between McDonnell Douglas and All Nippon Airways, the world's seventh largest passenger carrier.

Police reported that the four men were fishing from a motorboat in the Zambezi Sea, 70 miles northwest of Manila, when they were hit by the bomb on June 18, the agency said.

There was no immediate comment on the report at the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay.

Equipment Too Sophisticated

Pentagon Dissuades Saudis From Buying Latest Aircraft

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—The Defense Department is discouraging Saudi Arabia from purchasing advanced fighter planes such as the F-14 or the F-15 on the grounds that they are too sophisticated for the Saudi Air Force to handle.

The Pentagon's advice has apparently been accepted by the Saudi government. It was expected that Saudi Arabia would place an order for 40 to 60 of one plane or the other this summer but now the manufacturers, who had been pressing the sale, have been told that a decision has been put off until next year.

In recent months, Saudi Arabia has expressed an interest in buying the Air Force's F-15 Eagle, a supersonic fighter built by McDonnell Douglas, or the F-14 Tomcat, another high-performance plane built by Grumman.

Saudi pilots flew both planes earlier this year in demonstration flights arranged by the manufacturers.

The two planes, designed to gain superiority over the latest Soviet craft, are the most advanced fighters in the Pentagon's inventory. They are also among the most expensive. The F-15 costs \$17 million and the F-14, \$21 million.

Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements Jr. said in an interview that the Pentagon was advising Saudi Arabia that its air force was not ready to maintain and fly such aircraft.

The advice, according to Mr. Clements, is that the Saudis should build up their capability and experience around the less complex F-5 fighters, purchased from the United States.

In the last three years, the Saudis have ordered 110 F-5s, a lightweight, somewhat less expensive jet fighter that was developed by Northrop Corp., with Defense Department assistance, for sale to less advanced nations. Only about half of the planes have been delivered to Saudi Arabia, which is going through a Northrop-directed program in training its pilots and ground crews.

Restraint on Clients

Mr. Clements cited the advice to the Saudis as an example of how the Defense Department, rather than being solely a promoter of foreign military sales, is charged by its critics, frequently attempts to impose restraint on foreign customers for U.S. arms.

The Saudi interest in the advanced fighters provides an illustration of how arms sales to one country in a region build another country's desire to obtain the same arms, if only as a matter of prestige.

The department has agreed to sell 50 F-15s to Israel and is delivering 80 F-14s to Iran. U.S. officials privately acknowledge that the arms buildup in Saudi Arabia is motivated in part by a desire to match the growing military power of Iran.

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At Washington Cathedral Royal Couple, Fords Attend Dedication of Church Nave

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—President and Mrs. Ford knelt briefly with Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip to dedicate the new nave of the Washington National Cathedral during an hour-long ceremony dedicating the main part of the church.

The cathedral, the sixth largest in the world, was filled with officials and visitors for the dedication of its huge nave. The nave was dedicated "for the reconciliation of the peoples of the earth."

The church, a gothic masterpiece, has been under construction since 1907 but has been used for years for worship and cultural events. Depending on the availability of funds, it may be completed by 1980.

Neither the Fords nor the royal couple had an official part in the ceremony, led by Dean Francis Sayre Jr.

During the benediction, the congregation prayed for God's blessing "upon all the peoples of the Commonwealth and upon Elizabeth, their Queen; and upon Gerald, our President, and all the peoples of the United States."

The Fords and the royal couple knelt together briefly during the dedication ceremony.

British trumpeters of the Royal Marines and bagpipers of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch joined members of the

A crowd of about 1,000 was outside to wave and applaud the royal couple and the Fords as they left the church.

"A lovely ceremony," the Queen told Dean Sayre. The churchman apologized for the heat in the cathedral. "Sorry we roasted you like that, Mr. President," he told Mr. Ford. The temperature in Washington was in the mid-80s.

Earlier, the Queen stood under a construction-site canopy in another part of Washington and unveiled the foundation stone for a New Zealand chancery. Representatives of 30 Commonwealth nations watched as she pulled a string which parted a curtain around the cornerstone.

The Royal Marine Band from the royal yacht Britannia greeted the Queen at the construction site with the British national anthem. New Zealand Ambassador Lloyd White introduced the Queen and said that the purpose of the ceremony was not only to unveil the foundation stone but also to emphasize the Queen's role as head of the Commonwealth.

Donors in U.S. For Hastings Site Identified

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—The mystery of which Americans, as a Bicentennial gesture, put up \$300,000 to help save the Battle of Hastings site for the British was solved yesterday.

A Princeton University professor, Julian Boyd, and a microfilm pioneer, Eugene Power of Ann Arbor, Mich., were identified in simultaneous London and Washington announcements.

The U.S. pledges they raised were part of the \$1.2 million paid at a June 26 auction for the 100-acre battlefield by the British Department of the Environment. Although the department was short of money, it expects to preserve the historic site where William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, won his title by defeating the Anglo-Saxons in 1066.

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Guerrillas Strike Thailand Outpost

BANGKOK, July 8 (UPI).—Communist guerrillas last night overran a Thai government outpost, leaving it in flames, military sources said today.

The army post was hit by insurgents using automatic weapons in the first raid in the central plains area of Thailand, in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, 250 miles north of here.

The government soldiers retreated after two of them were wounded, the sources said.

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Mr. Vorster's Gamble

The South African government has beaten an unprecedented retreat on the language issue that was the immediate cause of the recent Soweto disturbances. Pupils in schools for blacks will no longer face the legal requirement that they be taught in Afrikaans, the language of the Afrikaners who form the majority of South Africa's white population.

By giving in on this issue, Prime Minister John Vorster is clearly hoping to reduce the growing resentment of 13 million South African blacks, who outnumber the whites by four to one. Vorster would no doubt argue that he has made a historic move, that he has dared defy many in his conservative constituency by taking an action that would have been unthinkable even a few weeks ago before the Soweto explosion.

It is hard to view the South African scene, however, and come to any conclusion but that Vorster's concession is too little and too late. It is too little because it ignores completely all the more basic grievances of South Africa's black population, grievances that add up to the demand for full civic equality and for an end to the tortuous system of institutionalized inequality and discrimination that is at the core of South African society as it is now organized.

The concession is too late because it comes after the black majority had resorted to violence, which, as Vorster's concession now proves, can result in some gains. If Vorster and his colleagues had deliberately set their minds on radicalizing their country's black population and convincing its elite leadership elements that active, violent resistance is better than appeals to reason and humanity, they could hardly have done a more effective job of education.

Horrible as it is to contemplate, indefinite continuation of South Africa's present policy of apartheid is only too likely ultimately

to lead to racial war in that country. Soweto proved it there were need for proof, that a vast reservoir of black anger and militancy exists.

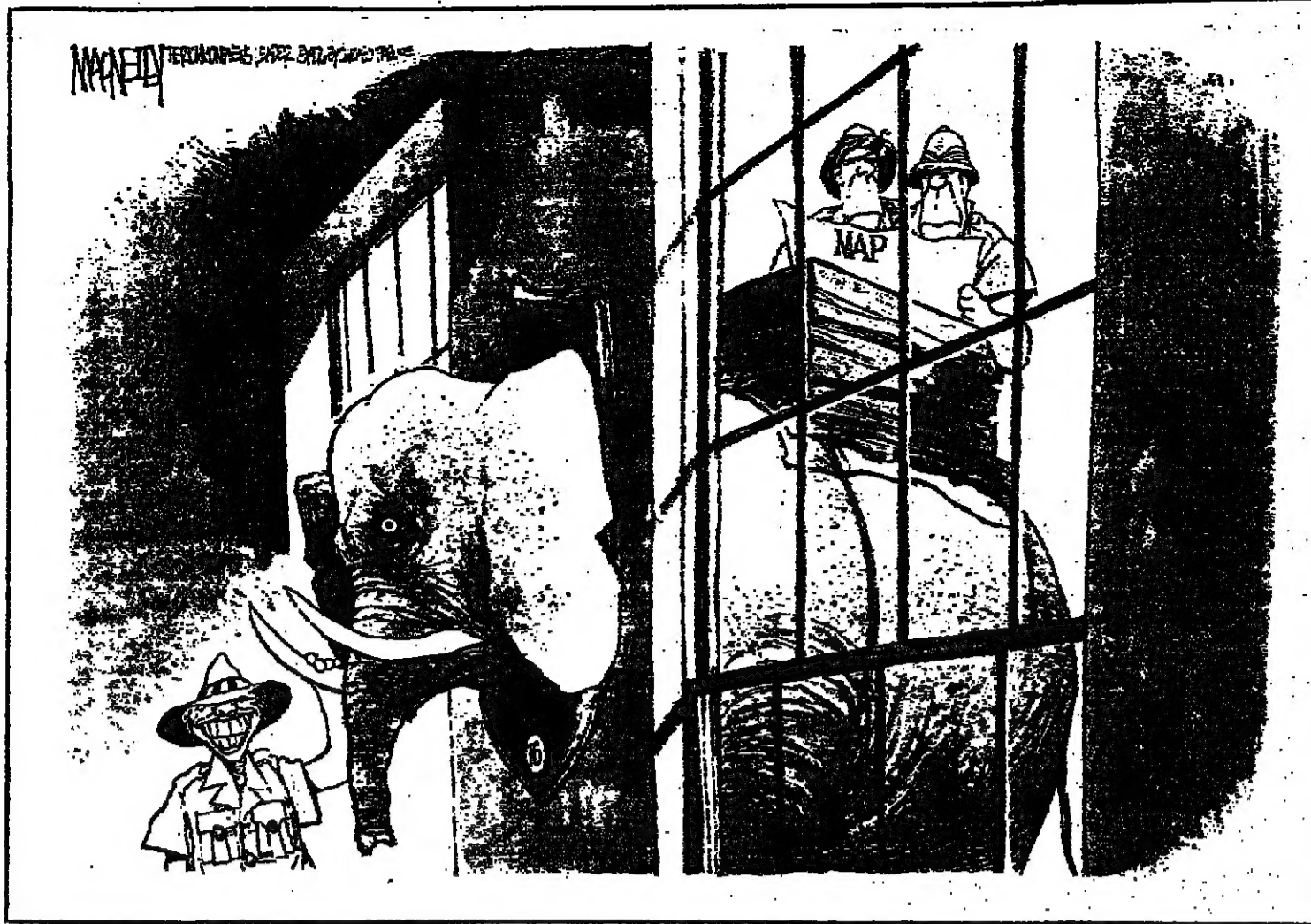
The white minority in South Africa is still very well organized and has great local superiority in military power; but no Afrikaner can be unaware of the implications of the disappearance of Portuguese strength in Africa, of the increasing disintegration of the white minority position in Rhodesia, and of the existence of powerful outside forces eager to arm and support black revolutionaries in South Africa.

In her Philadelphia speech earlier this week, Queen Elizabeth thanked the United States for the lesson taught Britain by the American Revolution. The Britain of George III, the Queen said, lacked the statesmanship "to know the right time, and the manner of yielding what is impossible to keep." This is the lesson South Africa's whites need desperately to learn.

The whole vicious and unfair system of privilege based upon the color of a man's skin is doomed by the movement of modern history. All efforts to preserve it against the currents of the time will be for naught, and the more energetic those efforts, the greater the cost in lives and in suffering for all involved.

South Africa can yet be saved the horrors ahead if its dominant white minority takes the needed gamble of abandoning the obsolete patterns of thought and action symbolized by the word apartheid and extends instead the hand of reconciliation to all the people of South Africa, blacks, "coloreds," Indians, et al. South Africa can only be assured of peace and prosperity in the future if all its people are permitted to enjoy equality of opportunity and citizenship. There is yet time—but the warning signals have struck.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Despite Cost, the Space Frontier Is Irresistible

By John Noble Wilford

PASADENA, Calif.—A spacecraft orbits Mars. An instrument of man on a mission of exploration, it looks with cameras, reports to earth by radio and waits to land and to discover. It hopes to discover if there is some form of life, however rudimentary, on another world. But whatever it learns about Mars, whatever it can learn, Viking-1 proves that there is robust life on earth.

Robust, because Viking demonstrates that man has not lost his primal urge to explore. This is a manifestation of a deeper urge, which is to expand the consciousness. It is no different from the kid who wants to climb over a ridge and see the other side, or who believes he can be or do anything he chooses to be or do. It is Viking searching, man seeking.

But why Mars? Why look to other worlds? Why spend so much time and money exploring space when there is so much left to be done on earth?

Today, there are Americans who rightfully ask such questions. There is an undeniable need to eliminate poverty, hunger and injustice. But would these needs be satisfied simply by suppressing the human drive to explore alien frontiers? Not likely. Not even if that urge could be suppressed for long, which is doubtful and probably inadvisable.

For the Spirit

"In addition to food for the body," says Dr. Carl Sagan, a Cornell University astronomer, citing the conference of an earlier age of discovery with the Renaissance, "we need food for the mind and spirit. As I read human history, I find a remarkable correlation between exploration and discovery and epochs of major cultural advances."

The United States was a product of such exploratory urges. In those days there were strong economic overtones to exploration—the search for wealth, for new trade routes, for relief from overcrowding in Europe. But two centuries ago, as the Declaration of Independence was being signed, Captain James Cook was under sail for the Pacific Ocean, one of the greatest explorers of all time. Though his charter was to find new lands for the British crown, Captain Cook had a more consuming drive, which was to go farther than any man had ever gone before—and he did. Dr. David Livingstone, more than a century ago, plunged into deepest Africa to spread Christianity; but he remained there, lost to the rest of the world, out of a burning desire to explore the sources of the continent's great rivers.

Would Columbus have been satisfied to remain a fisherman in Genoa, or Cook a Yorkshire pilot of coal ships, or Livingstone a Scottish pastor? Not likely. And if they had, there would have been others, equally inspired, who would have eventually gone forth to explore the new worlds.

Human Imperative

For there must be some human imperative to explore. Choices can be made, history is not necessarily inevitable, but in the long run, some men will gravitate toward the frontiers. In physical and perhaps spiritual terms, space is the new frontier. And if anything, its exploration reflects the human urge in its purest sense. There can be little immediate prospect of economic gain or colonization in space. True, some people make their livings building rockets and spacecraft and controlling their flights, but they represent a

small fraction of the gross national product. Communications satellites, which do produce revenues, have become more like the clipper ships of old, vehicles of commerce, not exploration.

"It's a very good thing about America," says Dr. Bruce C. Murray, director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where Viking-1's flight is controlled, "that with all the self-doubts we have, we still have this willingness and commitment to look over the next ridge and see what's beyond. Some people may worry about the expenditures and priorities of such endeavors, but very few say the product itself, the discoveries, is unworthy or humoral."

Those who explore, scientific explorers in particular, seem to be at one with philosophers, theologians and artists. Each attempts impossible explanations. Who are we? Where are we and where are we going?

After the first landing on the

moon in 1969, Paul Goodman, the poet and novelist, a person without any connection whatsoever with the space program, wrote: "It's good to waste money on such a moral and esthetic venture. These are our cathedrals. I don't think it is fair to say they are our [Roman] cathedrals, for that is not the tone. We ought to see to it that people live well, but a part of living well is blowing money on big excitement, curiosity, entertainment, conversation."

As the cathedrals were symbols of a faith and a system of values, so may be the launching pads of Cape Canaveral, the deep-space antennas of Arecibo and Goldstone, the computerized control room of Houston and Pasadena. This is, for better or worse, a technological society, and the monuments of its exploration of space are some of the highest expressions of its faith in what is worth striving for and what may be attainable.

Carter and Foreign Affairs

By William V. Shannon

ATLANTA—Does Dean Rusk have a younger brother? If Jimmy Carter is elected president in November, the early signs point toward his trying to act out the same impossible dream that John F. Kennedy attempted when he organized the foreign affairs side of his administration in 1960. Like Kennedy, Carter is keenly interested in foreign affairs without having any experience, aside from reading and travel, in the actual conduct of diplomacy. Notwithstanding his inexperience, he, too, is determined to keep the decision-making power in his own hands.

After meeting with him last week, Sen. Mike Mansfield said it was his impression that Mr. Carter, if elected, would be "his own secretary of state."

A politician here who is close to Carter has expanded on this perception. "I have no idea who he will name as secretary of state if he wins, but I am pretty certain about the kind of person it will be. He will choose someone who is smart but who is not indelibly identified with a particular approach and who will follow willingly whatever decisions the president lays down."

Plausible Choice

"And it won't really matter whether the person he chooses is regarded as a hardliner or a softliner because if he appoints someone soft as secretary, he will appoint someone hard as his na-

tional security adviser in the White House. He will make sure he hears all sides of any argument and makes the final decision himself."

This analysis could serve as an exact description of the intellectual process by which President Kennedy chose Dean Rusk, a man he had never met, as his secretary of state. At that time there were three well-known Democratic politicians—Adlai Stevenson, Averell Harriman, Chester Bowles—any one of whom would have been a plausible choice for secretary of state.

They were all former governors, had diplomatic experience at the ambassadorial level, and had at one time or another entertained presidential aspirations. They were strong men with strong opinions, well-known records and backing from various constituencies. President-elect Kennedy rejected the claims of all three. He wanted somebody grayer, less well-known, more compliant. In short, he really wanted an under secretary since he intended, in the words of that disastrous phrase, "to be his own secretary of state."

The idea is disastrous because its premise is a fantasy. In reality, no man can serve as president and as secretary of state. The burdens of either office are enough to overwhelm any person's energies. Instead of seeking a supple instrument of his will, any president ought to look for the most vigorous, independent and

resourceful colleagues that he can find.

Despite repeated shake-ups and reshuffles, Kennedy found he could not direct foreign policy as one remove through a passive secretary of state. At his death, it was understood that he planned to replace Secretary Rusk with either Harriman or Robert S. McNamara, both of them strong men indeed.

The next president might well return to the wise practice of the early years of the republic and appoint a powerful political leader as secretary of state. George Washington selected Thomas Jefferson, the first of several future presidents or presidential candidates to serve as secretary of state. Others included James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren and John C. Calhoun.

Defeated Rivals

Both Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, neither of them weak presidents, named their defeated rivals, William Seward and William Jennings Bryan, respectively.

There is much political wisdom behind this practice. As Henry Kissinger has discovered, the post of secretary of state has become, like the majority of New York, virtually a no-win job. The problems are so numerous and the alternative solutions often so politically painful that a secretary needs all the political support with Congress and the public that he can muster.

A president who cares very little about domestic problems can afford to devote long hours to managing his own foreign policy. But Carter, who intends to reorganize the entire federal government and put through an ambitious program, will find the domestic political problems of his foreign policy problems a severe distraction.

A Vote For Reagan Over Ford

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Sen. Barry Goldwater's letter to the delegates to the Republican National Convention requires analysis. It is not out with a kind of explicitness not routinely invoked by Sen. Goldwater, as coming from the senior conservative elected official in the country. And it urges the convention to name Gerald Ford as its nominee.

Well, if he has to put it the way I have been fighting the ideological wars as long as Sen. Goldwater and I believe with all due respect for him that Sen. Goldwater is dead wrong. This conclusion is shared by many of my friends and colleagues.

1. Sen. Goldwater says the President Ford is "turning this country back in the right direction." And should be encouraged to continue to do so. The implicit premise of the statement is that Mr. Ford will be elected if nominated, and the Ronald Reagan would not; more over, that Mr. Ford would succeed, if elected, where Mr. Reagan would fail.

Much too much is taken for granted here. In the first place the polls show that both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan would lose. Perhaps the polls are as wrong as they were when they said the Harry Truman would lose. But perhaps the cool heads analyzing the ideological demographics of the country, come to the conclusion that Mr. Reagan would do better against Jimmy Carter than Mr. Ford; and that where Mr. Ford is in those states in which Mr. Carter has so heavy an edge as to make Mr. Ford's advantage over Mr. Reagan meaningless.

Moreover, Sen. Goldwater says that Mr. Ford's experience in Washington equipped him to deal with "a Democratic Congress which has done more damage to the American concept of government and free enterprise than any other in my memory."

Contradiction

There is a contradiction here. If it is the worst Congress in the memory of Sen. Goldwater, the he must face the coincidence that the worst Congress in history, carried on under the presidency of Mr. Ford, Mr. Ford has done a lot of voting, and some of it, perhaps, have stuck others hard. What reason is there to think that his vetoes would be more effective than Mr. Reagan's? Another reason is there to think that Mr. Reagan might not bring in better Congress than Mr. Ford. Mr. Reagan was elected, which is at least as probable as that Mr. Ford would be?

2. The foreign policy of the Nixon-Ford administration has not succeeded in its stated aims. When Sen. Goldwater declares that Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan are both conservatives he is correct. He is not correct in suggesting that therefore they would be insignificant differences in foreign policy if Mr. Reagan were elected.

Mr. Reagan's concern for the physical security of this country is more pronounced than Mr. Ford's. His penetration of the failure of defense sharply contrasts with Mr. Ford's lingering attachment to it. In the past, so often has expressed greater concern than Sen. Goldwater over our deteriorating military situation. President Reagan would do what he could to reverse the trend.

3. The Republican party is in a pretty awful shape—a handful of governors, a third of Congress, 20 per cent of the registered voters. If ever a party needed rebirth, it is this party, and this isn't going to happen under Mr. Ford. If it were, there'd be signs of it after two years of his presidency. Where are those signs?

Perhaps it would not happen under Mr. Reagan. But Mr. Reagan has the capacity to stir the absence from Washington over the years gives him the radical perspective needed to look at the monster we have created with a freshness that does not come so easily to someone who has spent all his life in government. Perhaps this is the year of Carter; but it is almost certainly not the year of Ford. And if idealism is not dead, at Kansas City they will go for Mr. Reagan.

Remember Quemoy and Matsu?

The withdrawal of the final few U.S. military advisers from Quemoy and Matsu was reported the other day, with not a flicker of perceptible public response. It was in its way a telling measure of the distance U.S. public opinion and U.S. policy have come. Only 16 years ago, the fate of those tiny Nationalist-held islands off the coast of mainland China was critical to the fate of the United States—or so it was made briefly to seem by at least one candidate in the heat of the 1960 presidential campaign. Candidate Nixon declared that if the islands, then under mainland bombardment, were not stoutly defended by the United States, the free world's unraveling was sure to follow. (Candidate Kennedy answered that since the islands were not militarily vital to the defense of Formosa, as the Nationalist Chinese stronghold then called, the islands could safely be let go.)

Time, of course, mooted the question. Since the islands were never attacked, their defense never became a real issue. The larger question—whether to defend marginal pieces of real estate in order to demonstrate U.S. will—seems to us to have been pretty well answered in the negative. The United States will not make military efforts for purposes of places whose value in their own right is highly debatable. In 1960 the Communist "bloc" was widely perceived to be a monolith; on this point, Nixon and Kennedy had no disagreement, but now, almost everyone understands that the Sino-Soviet split has converted China from a military adversary into a limited political partner. The whole idea of a war with China is preposterous.

The withdrawal of those advisers is part

of a general program by which the United States, in the Nixon-Chou meeting of 1972, undertook over time to disengage its forces from Taiwan, dissolve its defense treaty with the Nationalist government there, and open full diplomatic relations with Peking. The U.S. contingent on Taiwan, which topped 10,000 in the Vietnam period, is now at about 2,000 and falling. But the defense treaty is still in force, and the United States has only a "liaison" mission in Peking. Serious people fear that, if Washington continues to drag out these steps through the current period while China's leadership is changing, then China may despair of its U.S. connection and turn back to a closer association with the Soviet Union in a way that might be damaging to U.S. interests. The recently acknowledged enfeeblement of Mao Tse-tung and the death this week of his old comrade of the "Long March," Marshal Chu Teh, underline the fact that the leadership transition has already begun.

We share those apprehensions. The real problem is, though, to ensure that effective if tacit arrangements for Taiwan's security remain in place even after formal diplomatic and defense ties with the island are ended. The United States can alter the nature of its relationship with Taiwan, but it cannot abandon Taiwan: That would be an intolerable demonstration of cynicism and unreliability. As long as Mr. Ford faces a challenge from Ronald Reagan, no move toward a new relationship with Taiwan can reasonably be expected. But a president unencumbered by that sort of political burden would have no good reason not to consider the move on its diplomatic merits.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

France and the Israeli Raid

What game has France been playing? Among all the countries of the West, France has been the one which observed the greatest discretion following the Israeli operation to free the Kampala hostages. . . . The moderation with which the French government expressed its satisfaction is even more conspicuous since it was France's diplomacy which, for more than a week, was in the center of the negotiation on which the lives of some 250 hostages depended. . . . Less than 48 hours after the hijacking, Jean Sauvagnargues, probably believing that he was fulfilling Israeli wishes, proclaimed: "We shall not yield!" But the following day, the Israeli government, surprising everyone, announced that it was ready to negotiate.

The Paris government welcomed that gesture. How much did it believe in Israeli sincerity?

It is in any case inconceivable that French diplomacy did not envision an attempt of a coup de force. According to what we know, French diplomacy was prepared to accept the fait accompli if the hostages were safely released. But it seems that the Elysee Palace—demonstrating again its authority at the expense of the Quai d'Orsay—prevented Mr. Sauvagnargues from expressing the relief of France, in order not to side with Israel and not to deteriorate a North-South policy whose credibility already was badly affected by the toying with the idea of an intervention in Lebanon.

—From Le Quotidien (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 9, 1891

NEW YORK.—In everything that pertains to the Negro, most of the representative Southern men, though by no means all, are erroneous in their thoughts and actions. The Southern claim to a monopoly of wisdom in the comprehension of the Negro is a fiction so transparent as to deceive anyone but himself. Not only does he not understand the Negro, but regards him with a preconceived and distorted view.

Fifty Years Ago

July 9, 1826

NEW YORK.—Jesus Christ, Napoleon, Mussolini and Henry Ford are the most important characters in history, in the order named, according to the results of a questionnaire distributed by the Christian Young People's Union last year among the youths of more than 60 countries, the results of which were announced yesterday. Others named were Pasteur, Abraham Lincoln, Livingstone and Alexander the Great.

That Rude Bridge

I don't doubt that Russell Baker knew what he was doing when he wrote (in the NYT of July 5) that "on April 19, 1775, the shot heard round the world was fired at Lexington." It was indeed at Lexington, and not at Concord, that the first shot of the American Revolution was fired. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that when Ralph Waldo Emerson coined the phrase "the shot heard round the world" he was writing about Concord and not Lexington.

The words are inscribed still beside Concord Bridge. Does this mean that Emerson was less well-informed than Baker? I am inclined to doubt it. After all, Emerson was a professional poet commissioned to write a poem about Concord Bridge. He could hardly have written, "Only a few miles from here was fired the shot, etc."

JACK KAMS.

Opio, France.

Aid for Italy

The Marshall Plan type of aid program for Italy (NYT, June 23) suggested by Wilhelm Hafer-

kamp of the EEC is a wise and bold suggestion. The Italian economy is in a chaotic state and will be for the next 20 to 30 years according to the governor of the Bank of Italy. Only strong internal controls and massive external support can save a proud and important nation from the inevitable solution—totalitarian rule—left or right. Mr. Berlusconi and the Communists profess to support a democratic process for solving these problems. I doubt the problems can be solved without their support.

Europe is moving toward two different economic models in the next century. One would retain private enterprise within an employee co-ownership, co-management framework as now being envisioned in Sweden, West Germany, Denmark and Holland. The alternative model is the Wedgwood Benn-Mitterrand concept of state Socialism.

Those of us who prefer the free enterprise model would do well to urge our governments to heed Mr. Haferkamp's call. Perhaps with extensive aid and resolute controls Italy could be saved with all the advantages that would offer. It is true that we may have to

agree to Communist participation in the Italian Cabinet. Fine, let them pledge allegiance to the retention of the democratic process as a condition for continuing international support. It could well be our only viable alternative.

JOHN ALAN JAMES.

Brussels.

U.S. Death Penalty

The U.S. Supreme Court, upholding the death penalty (NYT, July 3-4), has found that guidelines in Georgia, Florida and Texas as law "minimize the risk of wholly arbitrary and capricious action." (In Georgia, for instance, judge and jury must consider mitigating circumstances.)

After 300 years, we might be perceiving still more sharply the limits of justice in our society. What guideline, in these and many other states, could compensate for a racial bias—capricious and arbitrary no doubt, but also systematic—which during more years than we are now celebrating has made the cruel punishment of black men usual and, perhaps more subtly, the usual crime?

DAVID DORRANCE.

Paris.

Some Rain Falls on Europe

France Enlists Aid of Youths To Battle Drought Effects

PARIS, July 8 (UPI)—France appealed to its youth today to help in a war footing to fight Europe's worst drought in generations.

There were minor breaks in the drought, the worst in some of the countries for 250 years. But a hot wave now in its third week continued on the Continent and emergency measures were sought to save water.

France ordered the closing of 10 miles of canals to use their water for irrigation. And the French Ministry for Youth and Sports announced "recruiting of volunteers" for anyone under 25 to help in the drought-saving work.

The committee said water for cooking or washing food must be recycled. Car washing and the watering of lawns and flowerbeds have been banned completely.

France's southwest area, meanwhile, had a day of almost tropical rain. Parts of Italy were also washed by downpours as were parts of Sweden, where forecasters hoped for more rain this weekend. The temperature in Paris fell from 91 degrees Fahrenheit (33 Centigrade) yesterday to 82 F (28 C) today.

But in Denmark, authorities warned that anyone caught watering his lawn would have water supplies cut off entirely.

In Brutteln, Switzerland, firemen rushed to a blaze at the region's biggest farm, connected by hoses and watched the farm burn to the ground because no water was available.

West Germany's Agriculture Committee in parliament warned that another week of heat would be "catastrophic" for crops and cattle.

British water official Tony Young asked for bids from owners of idle oil tankers to ship water to southwest England. Government officials said that the heat was concentrating car exhaust fumes at levels "verging on the dangerous" in London and southeast England.

Public throughout England began running out of beer and one of the country's major breweries, Watney's, announced that it would ration supplies of draft lager starting tomorrow.

"There has simply been an unprecedented demand," a Watney's spokesman said. Supplies will also be rationed in stores and supermarkets.

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LITTLE BIG MAN—Finding the gun machine handle with a ten-gallon hat on isn't easy, but it can be done. This little fellow in Salinas, Calif., knows that cowboys chew tobacco but gun is more his style. The town is holding an Old West fair, complete with barbeque, games and a big rodeo next week.

Austrian Parliament Votes Minority-Rights Measures

VIENNA, July 8 (Reuters)—Austria's parliament last night approved a controversial minority-rights package against strong opposition from Slovene groups, who reject the plan despite a promise of greater privileges.

Two men were escorted from the parliamentary gallery after showering deputies with hundreds of Slovene protest leaflets shortly before the unanimous vote of approval.

The package, consisting of two basic laws, allows minority groups to use their own languages in government business and schools and on signposts. The measures were agreed upon last week by Austria's three parliamentary parties after months of argument.

Slovene groups in the southern province of Carinthia, the area chiefly affected, have threatened to boycott the parliament building in November, called to determine the size of the minority population.

Yugoslav political leaders fear the problem may be internationalized following Yugoslav government protests over the census. Yugoslavia has said the census is unnecessary because minority rights are protected under the 1955 Austrian State Treaty that restored Austrian independence and should not be made dependent on a new head-count.

Strict security precautions were enforced at the parliament building to guard against demonstrations, and the only trouble was the leaflet throwing.

Unofficial estimates put the number of Slovenes in Carinthia at about 50,000. The new laws will also benefit small Croatian and Hungarian minority groups.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said the measures mean that minority protection clauses of the 1955 treaty would be fulfilled in letter and spirit. He called the decision a workable solution after years of discord between Slovenes and the German-speaking majority.

Even more

Mr. Kreisky said the Austrian government would do even more for minorities than stipulated by the state treaty. No other European country was making such

concessions to minorities, he told parliament.

The government plans to erect dual-language signposts in areas where minorities comprise at least 25 per cent of the population.

The Slovene minority has lived in Carinthia, near the Yugoslav border, for 1,300 years. For the German-speaking majority, Slovene claims for wider rights evoke fears of possible further claims of unity with the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia, across the border.

In 1972, the friction exploded in the "signpost war," in which rightist German-speaking nationalists tore down newly erected dual-language signs in 205 villages and towns.

His election in West Berlin in a special elective assembly marked a turning point in postwar West German history, heralding a new era of rule by the left-leaning Social Democratic party.

The election took place in a crisis atmosphere brought on by East German harassment of road traffic in West Berlin, a move to protest what the Communists considered illegal West German political activity in the city.

An Early Opponent of Nazis

Bonn Planning State Funeral For Ex-President Heinemann

BONN, July 8 (AP)—West German President Walter Scheel today ordered a state funeral for his predecessor, Gustav Heinemann, who died yesterday of a circulatory ailment.

Mr. Heinemann, who was 76, will be buried at Park Cemetery in the Ruhr industrial city of Essen. A date for the funeral has not been set.

Mr. Scheel also ordered a memorial service, which is expected to be held in the West German parliament.

A Social Democrat

Mr. Heinemann served as head of state from 1959 to 1974 and was the first Social Democrat to serve as President since World War II.

He was elected President with a narrow 6-vote margin after three years as justice minister.

He was an early opponent of the Nazis and a former mayor of Essen, the city where he studied and began practicing law. He retired after his five-year term as President, refusing to run again because he felt that at 74 he was too old.

His anti-Nazi record helped him accomplish sensitive missions in neighboring countries with bitter memories of German occupation between 1939 and 1945.

He was welcomed as the first West German President to pay state visits to the Netherlands and Denmark in 1969, and to Norway in 1970. He went to Romania in 1971, the first West German head of state to visit a Soviet-bloc nation.

Mr. Heinemann reduced protocol and some of the myths surrounding his high office, earning him the title "the citizen's president."

Asked on one occasion whether he loved his country, he replied, "Ach, nonsense. I don't love any country. I love my wife."

Shortly before his retirement, he noted with satisfaction that "people meet me very relaxed, big and small. They address me cheerfully wherever they can on the streets. When I was a schoolboy, I couldn't imagine that I would meet this way to the Kaiser of Germany... I would have been too scared."

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Mr. Heinemann defeated a Christian Democratic opponent, Gerhard Schröder, who also received the unwanted votes of the ultrarightist National Democratic party.

Brandt Coalition

Three months after Mr. Heinemann took office, the Social Democrats and the small, liberal Free Democratic party formed a ruling coalition under Chancellor Willy Brandt after winning a joint election majority, ending 20 years of Christian Democratic rule.

Mr. Heinemann was born at Schweinfurt, a small town on the edge of the Ruhr Valley. His father ran a workers' welfare office at the Krupp concern and his mother was the daughter of a slater.

Illness cut short his World War I army service and he concentrated on studying law, economics and history.

He took doctorates in the first two and set up a law practice in 1926 in Essen where his family had moved soon after his birth.

Mr. Heinemann's first serious clash with rightists was in 1920. Followers of the extremist Wolfgang Kapp tried to bring about the collapse of the Reichstag on March 13, 1920, but the attempt was aborted by a general strike and Kapp fled, later to die in prison.

Mr. Heinemann helped foil the "Kapp putch" by distributing leaflets at factory gates calling for a general strike against the rebel military. He was briefly imprisoned by Kapp followers.



Gustav Heinemann

In Its First Election, Church In Ethiopia Names Patriarch

ADDIS ABABA, July 8 (UPI)—For the first time in its 1,600-year history, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church has held elections for its patriarch and chosen a simple peasant priest to take over its fortunes under the country's new Socialist military regime.

The government announced yesterday that the winner among five candidates—two monks, a priest and two bishops—was 58-year-old Malaku Wolde-Michael from the southern province of Sidama.

The new patriarch was elected to replace Patriarch Tewflos, who was removed in February after being accused of misappropriation of relief funds and illegal accumulation of millions of dollars. An interim bishop was appointed to head the church until the election of a patriarch.

Not only was it the first election of an Ethiopian patriarch, previously appointed by the emperor or the Coptic (Egyptian) Church, but it was also the first time any institution has voted for a leader since the military seized power two years ago last month and deposed the late Emperor Haile Selassie a short time later.

Strained Relations

Since then, relations between the Orthodox Church and the government have been strained, partly because the military has insisted upon a sharp separation of church and state and partly because of the Socialist policies it has adopted.

Also, the military has pursued a policy of reducing the country's Christian and Moslem on an equal footing, decreasing the role and importance of the church here.

The Christian establishment has come in for sharp criticism from the left for its conservative role in the countryside and its lack of social concern for the poor peasantry. But it has also been under attack from the right for failing to defend the late emperor or the institution of the monarchy during the military's "creeping coup."

Once the second most powerful concerns now is to find new, traditional Church has now been stripped of most of its wealth and influence in politics and lives in relative poverty.

Last year, the military government nationalized church lands—once estimated to amount to one-third of the country's total arable area—and much of its real estate investments in the cities.

Owners of Lui Buying

Paris Match Magazine

PARIS, July 8 (Reuters)—The magazine Paris Match is to be sold to the company that publishes Lui and is linked to the Playboy organization, its owners said today.

The owners, the Hachette group, recently acquired Paris Match from Jean Prouvost with the intention of reselling it. Hachette will retain a 40-per-cent share in the magazine, one of Europe's best-known picture magazines, which has a circulation of about 800,000.

Argentine Bomb Death

BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (AP)—A bomb exploded today while it was being deactivated at a fire station here, killing a fireman and injuring six security officers, police said.

Study Notes War Danger In S. Africa

Swedish Unit Warns Of World Conflict

STOCKHOLM, July 8 (UPI)—A war in southern Africa could turn into an international conflict between East and West but there is still time to negotiate reforms, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute said today, concluding a three-year study.

The report said that the Western economic world has made huge investments in South Africa which may be considered too valuable to hand over to black nationalist regimes.

South Africa also holds one-third of the world's uranium reserves, the report noted.

SIPRI, an independent research institute established in 1966 and financed by the Swedish parliament, said:

"The South African government emphasizes its position as the guardian of the Cape route and as a bastion of Western civilization against Communism. Chinese and Soviet engagement in Africa is cited as 'proof' of evil designs on the continent. It may well be that Western economic interests, coupled with political rivalry, could internationalize the conflict to an alarming degree," the report said.

Major Arms

Even without international help, South Africa is still capable of large-scale war, the report said.

"The SIPRI arms trade registers show that over the period 1960-75 South Africa alone imported nearly as much in the way of major arms—aircraft, missiles, armored fighting vehicles and warships—as the rest of sub-Saharan Africa taken together. An Indian Ocean navy is rapidly being built up and the capacity of the Simonstown Naval Base is so freed," the report said.

But there is still time to negotiate reforms before war breaks out between whites and blacks, SIPRI director Frank Barnaby said.

"The resort to armed warfare depends on a combination of many factors at work simultaneously. At one point in the historical development of a given conflict a limit is reached from where there is no return to reformist methods.

"The escalation of the conflict has not yet reached this perceived point in the remaining white-ruled states in southern Africa," he said.

Attack on Dentists In Milan Is Painless

MILAN, July 8 (AP)—Urban guerrillas armed with machine guns raided the Milan office of the Association of Dentists today, tied up five office workers and fled after painting slogans on the walls, police said.

"Armed Revolution," a sign read. Another said, "We'll Strike Whenever and Wherever We Want." No injuries were reported.

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Poachers in Angola Massacre Game for Black-Market Meat

BOM JESUS, Angola, July 8 (AP)—Five thousand, maybe more, died tonight here, said a game warden, gazing out from the hunting lodge porch where tourists used to wait to see buffalo and antelope. "Now the animals are afraid to come out of the forest."

Joao Evaristo Almeida, an ecologist and veterinarian, was describing the slaughter of game before antelope and deer poachers in one of Africa's last few months, while market stalls were empty in the nearby capital of Luanda.

"They took only the best meat to be sold in the city and left the rest for the buzzards and hyenas," Mr. Almeida said. "It was easy. The animals were almost tame, used to tourists on cameras and cameras on their backs. They had looked right into the gun barrels of the killers."

Such buffalo provided up to 500 pounds of black-market meat.

Census of Preserve

The 6,000-square-mile Quilomane Game Preserve in savanna land 140 miles south of Luanda had 1,000 red buffalo, 6,000 elephants and many hippopotamuses, leopards, lions and manatees or sea cows in a center taken two years before Angola's civil war.

Mr. Almeida estimates that only 2,000 red buffalo survived the poachers' massacre, and maybe half the elephant and antelope population. "They were quicker-foot and less trusting," he said. "Only one or two elephants were shot. It was too difficult to cut up the carcasses."

The preserve, once popular with safari parties from South Africa, Rhodesia and Europe, is closed now because the animals have fled deep into the jungle. In some remote areas this slaughter continues.

"There are only seven wardens to patrol the whole area," Mr. Almeida said. "For almost a year, there were none because of the fighting. When the Portuguese were here, there were at least 40 game wardens. Even so, a Portuguese general used to march with an elephant from his helicopter."

Troops in Hats

In the safari camp beyond the Bom Jesus ferry landing, Angolan troops bivouac in thatched-roof huts with private bathrooms once reserved at \$15 a night for tourists. The troops sit on the lodge porch, cleaning their Russian automatic rifles and watching hippos and crocodiles in the Quilomane River.

"I have to persuade them not to kill the animals with their weapons," Mr. Almeida said. "Every time the guard unit is changed, a buffalo or an antelope is shot down and I have to teach the lesson all over again. The same is true with the Cuban soldiers."

Russia Offers Condolences on Death of Chu

MOSCOW, July 8 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union has sent China condolences on the death of military hero Chu Teh. The describing him as an "outstanding internationalist revolutionary," Tass reported today.

The condolences were offered in a telegram from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) to the Chinese equivalent, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. As chairman of this body, Mr. Chu was China's nearest equivalent to a head of state.

"It is said that the memory of Chu Teh—an outstanding internationalist revolutionary, legendary commander and fighter for the freedom of China—will always be preserved in the hearts of the Soviet people."

Thousands Watch Cortège

PEKING, July 8 (Reuters)—The body of Mr. Chu was taken tonight through the silent, crowded streets of the capital to be cremated.

Thousands waited for more than an hour to watch the long cortège bearing the "father of the Red Army," who died here Tuesday at the age of 90.

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Synge's 'Playboy' and the Language Barrier

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 8 (IHT)—George Moore, who wrote the first full-length study of his work by the French critic, Maurice Bourgeois, who also made the initial translations of Synge's plays. These were not entirely satisfactory, but the current adaptation by Françoise Regnault is no better. The great Irish dramatist, like so many of his countrymen, has been blocked from complete evaluation by the language barrier. It would require a fine poet to reproduce Synge in French.

Yet his plays, even stripped of their eloquence, survive translation by their theatrical structure. Synge spent many of his formative years in France and frequented the Parisian theaters in the 1890s. It was in France, too, that he found his way. A drifting dilettante of the Latin Quarter, he steeped himself in French literature from Villon to Baudelaire. When he heard Anatole Le Braz lecture at the Sorbonne on Breton folklore, he took lessons in Breton and went to visit Brittany, where he was struck by the affinity of the Breton fishing towns with those on the west coast of Ireland. W.B. Yeats convinced him that he was wasting his time in Paris and urged him to return to Ire-

land. He went back, but to study life in the west. From this experience came his plays.

Dublin critics accused him of being a product of Continental fin-de-siècle decadence, a disciple of Maeterlinck. Zola and the ungodly others. Each of his plays was traced to such a source. It is true that the theme of "In the Shadow of the Glen"—in which the husband "lets on" to be dead the way he'll catch his wife's going-on—is an old artifice. It occurs in Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire," in Voltaire's "Zadig" and during Synge's Paris days in the hilarious playlet, "Octave," by Yves Mirande and Henri Geroule. But basically it is a retelling of the ancient Oriental legend of the faithless widow, a legend which Petronius borrowed.

Again Synge's "Well of the Saints"—in which a blind beggar couple have their sight miraculously restored only to wish they were again blind—has a message akin to that of Clemenceau's Chinese one-act, "Le Voile du Bonheur." But what a divide between Clemenceau's windy rhetoric and Synge's winged imagery!

The premiere of "The Playboy" in 1907 caused riots at the Abbey Theater and was denounced as a libel on the native peasantry. But it is but a farcical legend from which Synge wove a brilliant folk comedy. Christy Maloney is a classical braggart of the line of Cornelle's Dorante and Ibsen's Peer Gynt. Enraged by his tyrannical father, he strikes him down and believing he has killed his parent, runs off to County Mayo to relate his troubles to a poor publican and his pretty daughter, Pegreen, who shelter him. He becomes a hero to her as well as to the community. When his hardheaded father turns up, Christy wins respect by making a second attempt to slay him. Only someone utterly deficient in humor could view such a play as a glorification of patricide.

At the Théâtre d'Orsay "The Playboy" suffers directorial intervention. One might imagine that when an author of Synge's eminence writes "exit," a director would comply with his demand. But not at all. The main action is set on a raised platform and when a character quits this headquarters, he would quit the stage. Instead no one who is theoretically absent ever leaves the stage. While the scenes of

Synge, drawn by John Butler Yeats, at a rehearsal of "The Playboy of the Western World" in January, 1907.



the text are performed, groups of these supposedly "off" continue to move about, apparently to contribute the atmospheric background, which is unnecessary as the author has already supplied it.

What is especially remarkable throughout his dramatic work is an exquisite and almost uncanny power of conjuring up natural appearances—a curious process Irish poetry, of showing us, without apparent interruption in the dialogue, glimpses of landscapes. This is indeed a kind of word-scenery—which the French

call *décor parlé*. By a few subtle touches, Synge conveys a mountain landscape, a road at night, and more effects that defy analysis.

Brigitte Jacques, the director, has evidently mistaken this joyous lack, this soaring comedy for something of dark tragic depth like "Rosmersholm" and has lighted it as though it were an adaptation of some spooky tale by Edgar Allan Poe. To crown the jest, she has engaged a company that appears to believe that the business of the evening is "Murder in the Red Barn."

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—There will be two huge all-night *bals populaires* July 12, starting at 9 p.m., to commemorate Bastille Day. French variety stars will headline both events: Mireille Mathieu at the Tuileries Gardens and Marcel Amont, Isabelle Aubret and Juliette Greco at the Esplanade de la Défense. Admission is free.

LONDON—The Horace Silver quartet and Turning Point are appearing tonight at Ronnie Scott's. The Sandpipers are at the Talk of the Town.

Jazz festivals are going on all over Europe, with many of the musicians appearing in most of the festivals. This means hectic one-night stands and dashing from city to city. There has been some complaining about the scheduling.

COPENHAGEN—July 15-17 festival at the Tivoli Gardens: Ella Fitzgerald, Count Basie, Lionel Hampton and others.

THE HAGUE—July 16-18 festival at the Concertgebouw: Count Basie, Ray Charles, Dizzy Gillespie, Stan Getz, Memphis Slim, Phineas Newborn, Teddy

Wilson, Cootie Williams, Hampton, John Lee Hooker, Rah Vaughan, Cal Anderson, Sims, Illinois Jacquet, F. Weston, Frank Wright and more.

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—FRANK VAN BRAK

Bible Ms. Published JERUSALEM, July 8 (IHT)—A limited facsimile of the Aleppo Codex, a three-year-old manuscript of the Testament, has been published here. Considered the oldest most important manuscript of the Old Testament, the codex written in about AD 900 as formed the basis for all Bibles published since then.

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Britain Gives Profit Data on North Sea Oil

Counts Seen Boosted to £16 Billion in 1985

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—Britain's North Sea oil program is expected to give a boost of \$5.5 billion to the country's balance of payments by 1980, the Treasury estimates today.

Publicizing great stress on the uncertainties involved, the Treasury said that by 1985 the net value of oil revenue on the overseas balance of payments might be as much as \$16 billion.

The sum allows for inflation and is based on the assumption that oil prices will be about \$10 a barrel in real terms.

It is estimated that the state-owned oil company, British Petroleum, will have a gross national product of about \$10 billion in 1985.

Related news today, British Petroleum announced that it has found a new oil field in the North Sea.

The discovery will produce oil at rates up to 2,800 barrels a day. The concession is being held by the British Petroleum Group.

British Petroleum said further drilling is necessary to establish the size of the latest discovery.

British Petroleum has a 24-per-cent interest in the concession, the largest group of West Germany, 42.5 per cent, and the Netherlands, 22.5 per cent.

British Petroleum said that second-half results will not be below the year-earlier level.

Japan Firms Report

TOKYO, July 8 (Reuters).—Sanjo Electric Co. reported today net profits rose to 4.1 billion yen (\$32.8 million) in the six months ended May 31 from 2.7 billion yen in the same period last year.

Sales rose to 208.5 billion yen from 185 billion yen. The company set an unchanged dividend of 3 yen.

In another report, Matsushita Electric Works Ltd. said net earnings in the first half rose to 4.3 billion yen from 2.1 billion yen, while sales increased to 156.2 billion yen from 124.1 billion yen.

The company set an unchanged interim dividend of 5 yen.

VW Is Offered Loan By Pa. Pension Funds

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 8 (UPI).—Pennsylvania's two giant public pension funds, with assets nearing \$5 billion, have proposed a 15-year, \$135-million loan to Volkswagen at 9 per cent interest to locate its first U.S. assembly plant at New Stanton.

The loan proposal is a substantial increase over figures mentioned earlier by the administration of Gov. Milton Shapp, which is actively courting VW to locate here.

Reluctance on the part of the two pension funds to rush into long-term loan commitments appears to have been the major obstacle keeping the state and VW from completing their negotiations.

It is estimated that the state promised to pull together from various sources about \$200 million in financing for VW.

The proposal laid before the West German automaker early this week would involve an \$85-million investment by the Public School Employees Retirement Fund and a \$50-million investment by the State Employees Retirement Fund.

The plan would also require VW to provide an irrevocable letter of credit on U.S. banks as security for the pension funds.

VW could not pay off the debt in advance and the funds could, after eight years, put the letters of credit to the banks involved and call in their investments if higher rates were available elsewhere.

In the event negotiations with VW eliminate the funds' right to call their investments after eight years, they propose that the interest rate be one-quarter point higher.

The \$135 million that would be made available to VW, largely for equipment, could be drawn for one year after the financing agreement is reached. Any sum not drawn by VW at the end of a year would lapse.

VW Had First-Half Profit

WOLFSBURG, July 8 (Reuters).—VW made a profit of 500 million deutsche marks in the first half of 1976 after losing 80 million DM in the year-ago period, a company spokesman said today.

VW does not have to pay taxes on this profit, due to losses incurred in both 1974 and 1975.

Price Rise Slows In OECD Area In Latest Month

PARIS, July 8 (IFT).—The rise in consumer prices in the major industrialized countries slowed in May, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development reported today, but the trend appears to be upward.

For the month, prices in the OECD states rose 0.8 per cent, down from the 1.1-per-cent advance in April. But the annual rate for the latest three months is running at 10.5 per cent compared with the 8.75-per-cent rise in the three months ending in March.

In addition, the OECD noted that "the rise in commodity prices has played a significant role in the acceleration of inflation" and went on to add that food prices in North America have begun to rise—reversing a trend that had lasted for several months and which is bound to add more upward pressure on the price indexes.

U.S. Economy: An Analysis A 'Well Balanced' Expansion

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—The U.S. economy, having completed the first phase of its recovery from the worst recession of the postwar period, has settled into a moderate rate of growth. From the standpoint of the Ford administration, the expansion is just about right—"well balanced" is the favorite term. From the standpoint of the Democrats, hoping to take over the White House in part on the economic issue, the rate of growth is too slow, the level of unemployment too high and the rate of inflation too great.

Although beauty or ugliness lies in the eye of the beholder, the facts on the state of the economy and the forecast about the near-term outlook—through the election period and to the end of 1976—are not in real dispute.

The big bulls and the big bears of a year ago were both wrong. The economy has neither boomed nor lapsed into a second phase of the slump.

The first phase of the recovery (from the first quarter of 1975 through the first quarter of 1976) was a little faster than could be sustained once the swing in inventories was over. In the first quarter of last year, inventories were being cut at an annual rate of 25 billion. In the second quarter that rate of stock-cutting climbed to \$30 billion.

But in the second half of 1975, the rate of inventory decline slowed to a bare \$3 billion, and in the first quarter of this year, business added \$15.5 billion to stocks.

Thus, the inventory swing added over \$40 billion to the business recovery from the first quarter of 1976. In retrospect, the 1975-76 slump was in large measure an inventory recession. From peak to trough, inventories fell by \$60 billion.

But now, having finished the swing back to stock-building, the rate of growth in total national output will be somewhat slower. The increase in real gross national product during the second quarter of this year is likely to be less than 5 per cent at an annual rate, well below the 8.7-per-cent rate of advance in the first quarter.

George Perry, of the Brookings Institution, has pinpointed the second-quarter rise in real GNP at 4.6 per cent. Thereafter, he sees real output climbing at annual rates of 5.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent in the final two quarters of the year.

Interest rates, having been pushed up by the Federal Reserve's tightening in the last quarter, are likely to sink a bit, then rise slowly during the rest of the year.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed higher, with the Amex index up 0.59 to 105.89. Ralston Manufacturing gained 1 1/4 to 17 1/2. It announced development of a new valve and pump for dispensing fragrances and other products packaged in small non-aerosol bottles.

Adco Oil & Gas rose 3/4 to 12 and reported new oil and gas discoveries. Syntex advanced 3/8 to 33 1/2, with Houston Oil & Minerals up 1/4 to 61 1/4.

Farm commodity futures prices, down for limits the previous session, turned around in most of the major pits and closed with gains.

Company Report

Colgate Palmolive

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Second Quarter 1976 1975

SEC Postpones Move On 'Put' Options Trade

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—Dealing the hopes of four stock exchanges that had hoped to begin trading in put options next month, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced yesterday that it would not make any decision authorizing such transactions before January 1977.

The commission released copies of a letter sent by chairman Roderick Hills to the heads of the exchanges that cited "a substantial number of issues" that remain unresolved in a pilot program of trading in call options begun in 1975.

Among the more important of these, it is believed, are investigations by the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the American Stock Exchange into trading irregularities in calls. Both exchanges yesterday saying they were "disappointed" by the delay in the decision on puts.

The commission noted that trading in calls—options to purchase stock within a specified period and at a specified price—has grown faster than projected and stated:

"Because of that growth, the unique nature of the trading vehicle and the need to provide an opportunity for investors to become thoroughly acquainted with its characteristics, the exchanges concerned and the commission have grappled with a large number of specific regulatory, surveillance and economic questions. While progress has been made, a substantial number of issues remain unresolved."

Put options, the opposite of calls, give a holder the right to sell stock under specified conditions.

Several target dates, the most recent being Aug. 17, have been advanced by the securities industry as representing feasible times to introduce put trading, and many believed that it would finally come next month.

The commission also said in its letter that there has not yet been enough opportunity to take a broad view of the pilot programs in calls and of how they fit into development of the markets.

It took the occasion, however, to stress its view that there is "economic logic for the extension of existing exchange option trading to include puts."

The exchanges receiving Mr. Hills' letter were the Pacific Stock Exchange and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange in addition to the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the American Stock Exchange.

Policy on Shareholders

The SEC also put forward its long-awaited recommendations governing the conditions under which stockholders' proposals may reach a vote at stockholder meetings.

The proposals would significantly expand the opportunity of social activists to place before an annual meeting resolutions that

are not of obvious economic significance to the company.

In addition, shareholders for the first time will be able to register their views on corporate dividend policy, although they may not specify any particular amount or percentage.

However, the commission also proposed changes in its proxy rules that would make it easier for management to exclude proposals it believes are frivolous, repetitious or too lengthy.

The proposals were published for public comment to be received until Sept. 7. The changes are expected to be ready for annual meetings next spring.

A major change proposed would advance the deadline for proposals to be considered at annual meetings to 90 days before the meeting instead of 70 days. A similar advance is contemplated for the filing of management's reasons for refusing a stockholder's request.

Analysts See Fed Signal to Lower Rates

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Maneuvers by the Federal Reserve in the money markets today and yesterday have raised the possibility that it might be relaxing its credit reins a bit.

Yesterday, the Fed moved to inject funds into the nation's banking system at a time most analysts had expected it to take no action. Specifically, it injected reserves into the banking network when federal funds were trading at 5 9/16 per cent—a shade above the Fed's presumed 5 1/2-per-cent target rate on the key short-term instrument.

Federal funds are uncommitted reserves banks lend one another, and all other unadministered interest rates are scaled up it.

Analysts said they would not have given the maneuver a second thought if the funds rate then had remained in the 5 1/2-per-cent area. Instead, rates plummeted and funds traded as low as 1/2 per cent later in the day. (Aberrations in this rate are not infrequent on Wednesdays, the end of the financial week for the Fed.)

Today, the rate opened at 5 3/8 per cent. With the Fed making no move to withdraw funds from the market the rate declined a bit to 5 1/16.

Analysts noted that the funds rate is under downward pressure as the Treasury is currently reducing its balances at the Fed, putting money into circulation.

Other rates also trended lower. Treasuries quoted 3-week Treasury bills at 5 1/4 per cent bid down from 5 3/8 per cent earlier today and 5 3/8 per cent bid yesterday. One-year bills fell to 5 1/8 per cent from 5 9/8 per cent yesterday.

Poland Eases Alien Investment Plan

By Peter Osnos

ARSAW (WP).—Poland's program for allowing foreigners to establish private businesses in the country—Eastern Europe's most forthright bid ever to attract investment—is even being questioned by planners.

One condition that investors in Poland must now living in the West has been dropped in the new regulations published in late June. Instead, virtually any willing to put up the money evidently will be accepted under terms that seem highly flexible.

The complete plan was disclosed last month's worker upland forced the leadership to quickly withdraw steep price increases on staple goods and is therefore, directly related to the events. But the elaboration of the original narrow proposal of Poland's abiding interest in attracting outside investment—help keep prices in line, among other benefits.

The leadership's willingness to jettison Marxist ideological staples of state economic management to blatant expediency is a potentially important through in East-West ties. Eastern European countries have heretofore permitted ventures with Western firms ultimate control was retained by the state.

Outsiders Keep Control

A unique feature of Poland's program is that the business be wholly-owned and operated by foreign individuals or corporations.

Initially put forward in economic publications here some time ago, the proposal was used to persons abroad of

Concorde Flights Are a Sellout For Businessmen

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Six weeks after the Concorde's debut in transatlantic service, Air France and British Airways report seats available have been sold out on practically every flight in both directions and full loads are expected to continue into the fall.

"The number of novelty seekers is declining and the loads are more and more representative of the steady businessman market we anticipated," a British Airways spokesman said.

The two airlines sell fewer than the 100 seats on the Concorde to ensure sufficient fuel supplies. Apparently, the airlines are booking 80 seats on each flight and out of Dulles Airport British Airways was booking only 71 seats until this month, when it cut the advance reservations to 68 per flight because Washington's summer heat affects takeoff lift capability.

Hot temperatures in London have also affected loads. Rather than have 20 of their number left behind, all 80 passengers on last Saturday's Washington-bound flight agreed to leave their luggage behind.

Swiss Prices Rise 2.3% in Half Year

BERN, July 8 (UPI).—Switzerland's consumer price index rose 2.3 per cent during the first half of the year against 8.2 per cent during the first six months of 1975, the government said today.

The increase in June was just 0.2 per cent, the lowest monthly increase recorded since 1960. The rise in June last year had been 1.1 per cent. The index now stands at 165.6 with 1966 equaling 100.

The six-month increase this year was mainly due to a rise in the price of foodstuffs, the government said.

TOTAL

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF JUNE 25, 1976.

Compagnie Française des Pétroles (TOTAL Group) held its A.G.M. in Paris on June 25, 1976. The parent company's accounts for 1975 were approved by the shareholders who were also asked to elect the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board.

In 1975, TOTAL Group's gross resources in crude oil amounted to 1,470,934 b/d, as compared with 1,772,646 b/d in 1974, as a result of which the sales excluding taxes dropped from Fr. 2,817 million in 1974 to Fr. 3,168 million in 1975.

The Group has, however, pursued its policy of diversifying the origins of its crude oil resources, geographically speaking, and of developing other sources of energy. This policy is reflected by the increase, from 30,704 b/d to 184,234 b/d of oil over one year, in the gross capacity of production facilities operated by the Group, either directly or by delegation. (Indonesia, Abu Dhabi, Algeria.)

Furthermore, the Group's activities in the sectors of natural gas (development of Frigg Field) uranium and coal will enable it to reach a leading position on the world market for these products in the near future.

1975 HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL Group: Consolidated Financial Data (in Fr.F. million)

• Shareholders' equity (after income allocation) 8,100

• Net investments 3,420

• Sales excluding taxes 32,165

• Cash flow 2,177

• Net income (including minority interests) 731

• CFP's share in net income 735

Sales Data (in tons)

• Crude oil resources 73,232

• Volume of crude oil processed 46,554

• Finished product sales 53,429

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES (Parent Company) (in Fr.F. million)

• Shareholders' equity (after income allocation) 5,053.00

• Net income 412.60

• Dividend per share (net) (Fr.F.) 9.40

The Group's 1975 results were less satisfactory than those of the previous year, both as regards the net income (Fr.F. 721 million as compared with Fr.F. 1,193 million) and cash flow (Fr.F. 2,177 million compared with Fr.F. 4,078 million). It should, however, be remembered that the 1974 figures included an exceptional inventory value which accounted for Fr.F. 1,199 million of the net income and Fr.F. 1,650 million of the cash flow. In 1975 this factor had little or no effect on overall results.

Investments amounted to Fr.F. 3,420 million, as against Fr.F. 4,141 million in 1974, out of which Fr.F. 1,929 million (i.e. 56%) were self-financed. The balance was funded by an increase in medium and long term debts, fully justified by the favorable prospects for the development of new oil and gas deposits discovered in recent years.

The efforts towards diversification made by CFP imply that the conditions in which it operates enable the Company to have an adequate margin to remunerate heavy outlay and finance its development. So far, inadequate price level on major European markets has brought about a substantial increase in debt ratio. This is why it is vital to raise and keep price rates at levels that will ensure balance within the refining and marketing subsidiaries' operations.

CFP and TOTAL Group 1975 brochure is available on request. Address: Secrétaire Général de la CFP (Service Diffusion), 5 Rue Michel-Ange 75781 PARIS CEDEX 16, France.

Quotations in Canadian funds

| High | Low | Last | Chg |
|------|------|------|-----|
| 5500 | 5475 | 5485 | +10 |
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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 7, 1976

| High | Low | Last | Chg |
|------|------|------|-----|
| 5500 | 5475 | 5485 | +10 |
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International Bonds Traded in E

Midday Indicated Prices

| High | Low | Last | Chg |
|------|------|------|-----|
| 5500 | 5475 | 5485 | +10 |
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| 5500 | 5475 | 5485 | +10 |

ADVERTISEMENT

Flash... Paris Bourse

JULY 8 1976

(in French)

ADVERTISEMENT

(in French)

| COMPANY | INDUS. | 1976 HIGH-LOW | CLOS. PRICE July 8 | MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW | P/E | YIELD (%) | EARN. PER SHR. '75, '74, '73 | SHRS. OUTS. (000) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------|------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| AQUITAINE | Petrol. | 397 - 398.30 | 398 | 398.10 - 398.50 | 4 | 4.4 | 42.82 - 49.14 - 85.00c | 9,549 | 1975 consolidated turnover = 6,772 MF vs. 6,126 MF in 1974. |
| ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS | Insurance | 318 - 368 | 368.50 | 369 - 368 | 208 | 4.1 | 9.96 - 13.27 - | 2,384 | Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Same div. '77 despite new share distribution. |
| BSN GERVAYS DAN. | Glass, food | 218 - 268.50 | 268 | 269 - 268 | — | 3.7 | 102 - 28.38 - 24.29c | 2,302 | Same net dividend of Fr. 25.20 per share maintained for fiscal 1975. |
| CHARGEURS REUNIS | Shipping | 208 - 272 | 270.50 | 270.50 - 268 | 10 | 6.5 | 9.50 - 16.96 - 16.41 | 1,866 | 1975 dividend F 11 vs. F 10 (adjusted) paid July 5. |
| CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE | Public works | 128 - 129 | 128.50 | 128.50 - 129.50 | 7 | 5.4 | 9.74 - 11.18 - 16.00c | 1,672 | Fiscal '75 consol. net profit of 44.25 MF vs. 23.30 MF in 74. Net 49c, Fr. 7. |
| Cie. Glc. ELECTRICITE | Electric | 374 - 398 | 398 | 399 - 398 | 14 | 5.8 | 29.70 - 27.60 - 26.60c | 5,004 | SGE building & public work '75 consol. result: 30,194 MF (-1.15%). |
| CREDIT COMM. FRAN. | Bank | 161.30 - 162.30 | 162 | 162 - 162 | 7 | 6.7 | 13.02 - 10.36 - 15.85 | 5,759 | New CCF 30 MIL. Eurodollar note (1983), floating rate (1.15% over Mbor). |
| CREDIT INDUS. COM. | Bank | 147 - 85.70 | 109.50 | 111 - 109 | 10 | 5.9 | 8.83 - 6.77 - 10.84 | 4,598 | From June '75 to June '76 C.I.C. deposits increased by 21%. |
| CREDIT du NORD | Bank | 95 - 77.10 | 77.05 | 77.00 - 77.10 | 12 | 7.1 | 6.72 - 5.54 - 6.44c | 4,800 | Net dividend: Fr. 5.50 (vs. Fr. 4.00 in '74) payable as of May 31. |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Heavy ind. | 173 - 131.10 | 129.90 | 132 - 130.80 | 14 | 6.2 | 15.98 - 28.13 - 9.82c | 2,947 | Takeover bid in U.S.A. pending for AG-MET (recycling activities). |
| EURAFRANCE | Holding | 207 - 165 | 165 | 166.10 - 174.50 | 5 | 5.4 | (non signif.) - 36.50 | 2,193 | 1975 consolidated net profit = Fr. 26.30 per share. |
| FERODO S.A.F. | Autom. Equip. | 486.90 - 387.50 | 415.25 | 421 - 415 | 14 | 4.2 | 27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c | 1,495 | '75 net profit = Fr. 36,376,000. Up 24% vs. 1974. |
| FRANCAISE PETROLES | Petrol. | 152.50 - 118 | 117.60 | 122.50 - 120.50 | 3 | 8.0 | 41.65 - 66.21 - 34.00c | 13,889 | Petrol net profit increased 50% in 1975. Greenfield for drilling operation. |
| GEN. OCCIDENTALE | Holding | 192 - 175 | 175.50 | 178.70 - 178.50 | 7 | 2.8 | — - - - 26.94c | 2,523 | Expect 1976 to evolve favorably and to profit from Copperweld. |
| IMETAL | Mining | 120.10 - 78.10 | 107.50 | 113 - 111.30 | 44 | 3.1 | 7.59 - 17.97 - 2.44c | 7,944 | 1st quarter '76 consolidated turnover = 25.6 MF (+28.5% vs. 1st quarter '75). |
| MOET-HENNESSY | Beverage | 621 - 500 | 514 | 521 - 514 | 146 | 1.4 | 31.77 - - - - | 3,157 | Dividend up from Fr. 1.20 to Fr. 1.40 in expectation of improved earnings. |
| NORD (Compagnie du) | Holding | 28.20 - 23.85 | 24.05 | 24.50 - 24.10 | 8 | 5.8 | 2.03 - 6.10 - 0.27 | 13,415 | Fr. 6.00 net dividend proposal at June meeting (+20%) vs. '74. |
| PECHELBRONN | Hold. (fin.) | 86.10 - 74 | 86.50 | 87 - 86.80 | 8 | 6.9 | 11.71 - 6.58 - 10.76 | 2,825 | STEC subsidiary to erect 2 uranium plants (Niger and Italy). |
| PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM | Chem. min. | 119 - 96 | 97.50 | 96.10 - 98 | — | 5.1 | 14.50 - 29.50 - 6.30c | 25,162 | Net dividend increase from Fr. 9.10 to Fr. 10 for fiscal '75. |
| PEUGEOT | Holding | 409.80 - 369.50 | 365.10 | 370 - 365.10 | 8 | 3.8 | 71.04 - 38.24 - 44.71c | 6,002 | '75 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. 16,650,295,000 vs. Fr. 12,640,240,000 in '74. |
| RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) | Petrol. | 127.70 - 96.40 | 99.50 | 91 - 90.40 | — | — | 15.84 - - - - | 5,450 | Feb. '75-Feb. '76 consolidated net profit up 39%. Net div. Fr. 13 vs. Fr. 12. |
| REDOUTE | Matt. order | 728 - 628 | 661 | 653 - 648 | 21 | 2.3 | 25.94 - 25.87 - 31.18c | 924 | As of May 1, total net assets 4,448 MF, incl. 36% USA, 37% Eur, 12% Jap. |
| ROBECO | Investm. Corp. | 242.80 - 310 | 307 | 348 - 343 | — | 3.6 | (not relevant) | 22,572 | Fr. 16 net div. '76 (+1 Fr.) 39% stake acquired in Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. |
| SKIS ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf. | 1900 - 1929 | 1900 | 1951 - 1920 | 36 | 1.8 | 64.64 - 71.76 - 82.21c | 321 | |
| SUEZ (Cie. Financ.) | Holding | 204.90 - 913 | 277 | 298 - 296 | 6 | 7.4 | 55.76 - 34.00 - 38.00c | 8,419 | |

(a) P/E calculated on '74 earnings; all others on '75.

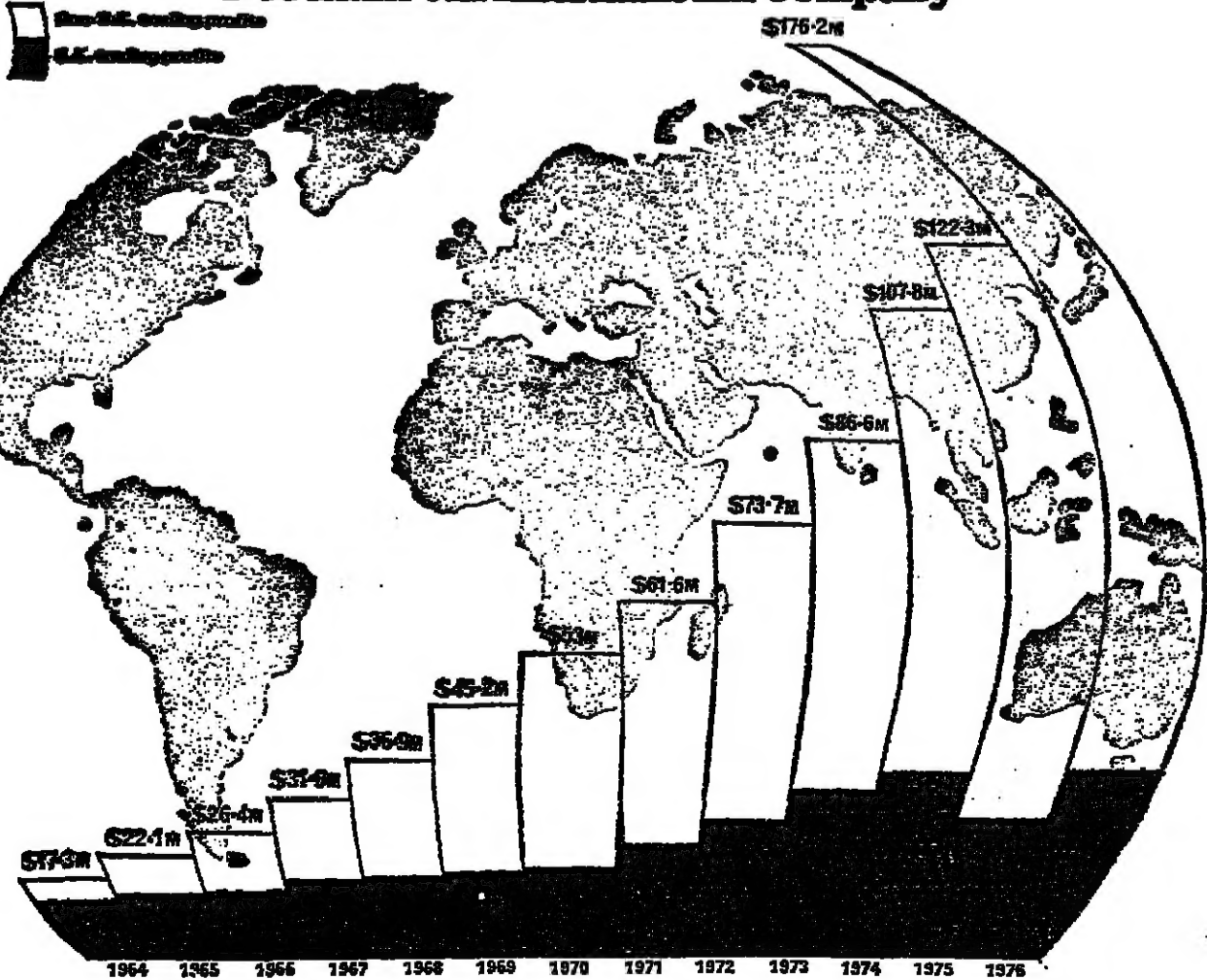
(b) Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

A global view of Beecham helps to account for 13 years of record profits

Beecham is an international company. Not only have its trading profits been increasing continuously for 13 years. Just as important, the number of countries in which these profits are earned has been increasing at the same time. Last year the largest share earned in any one country — which happened to be the U.K. — was only 19.9 percent of the total.

Beecham—An International Company



Human and veterinary prescription medicines, cosmetics, proprietary medicines, food and drink products, animal health and animal nutritional products, adhesives. Sales and profit figures have been converted from sterling at the rate of U.S. \$1.785 to £1.

Brussels

| High | Low | Last | Chg |
|------|------|------|-----|
| 5500 | 5475 | 5485 | +10 |
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| 5500 | 5475 | 5485 | +10 |
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Frankfurt

| High | Low | Last | Chg |
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| 5500 | 5475 | 5485 | +10 |
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London

| High | Low | Last | Chg |
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Zurich

| High | Low | Last | Chg |
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

SHV Holdings nv

Dfls 60,000,000

The private placement of this 15 year loan with institutional investors in the Netherlands has been arranged by

amsterdam-rotterdam bank n.v.

June 1976

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



Kuwait Dinars 7,000,000

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE ALGERIENNE DE NAVIGATION

8 1/2% Guaranteed Bonds due 1986

Unconditionally and Irrevocably Guaranteed by
BANQUE EXTERIEURE D'ALGERIE

KUWAIT FINANCIAL CENTRE, (S.A.K.)

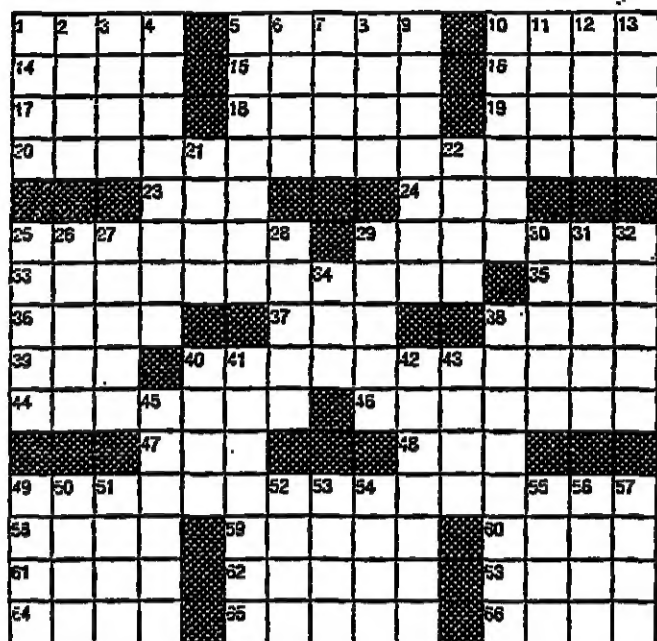
B.A.I.I. (MIDDLE EAST) Inc.

ARAB PETROLEUM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION

BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.)

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KUWAIT, S.A.K.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ACROSS | | 47 Army unit: Abbr. | 21 Gesture of greeting |
| 1 Span's partner | 48 Heedland | 22 Franchot | |
| 5 Lettuce, etc. | 49 Admits defeat | 25 Music symbol | |
| 10 Canyon mouth | 50 Birds' class | 26 Pneumonia type | |
| 14 Volcano | 51 Concel, | 27 Gladden | |
| leavings | as good-as Var. | 28 Grammatical numbers | |
| 15 Varnish resin | 60 " . . . baked in —" | 29 Money substitute | |
| 16 Complain | 61 Secular | 30 Jellied dish | |
| 17 Type style: Abbr. | 62 Synonym man | 31 Time of life | |
| 18 Asian tribesman | 63 Blowgun ammo | 32 Like bubble-bath water | |
| 19 Friendly chat | 64 — Domini | 34 Naught | |
| 20 Admit defeat | 65 Squirrel away | 38 Awning, for one | |
| 22 Periodical, for short | 66 Or — | 40 Letters | |
| 23 Like some sweaters | | 41 One in a debate | |
| 29 Constituents of a long month | DOWN | | 42 Lizard of Europe |
| 33 Admic defeat | 1 Cut | 43 Bog | |
| 35 French coin of old | 2 Hiker's way | 45 Sistine Chapel art | |
| 36 Down with, in Paris | 3 Match-king | 49 Festive | |
| 37 Make known | Kreuger | 50 Russian czar | |
| 38 Potato | 4 Mineral salts | 51 Leaf framework | |
| 39 Squander | 5 Eristele-bearing segment | 52 Flower bed | |
| 40 Admit defeat | 6 King or Alda | 53 Every order | |
| 44 Favors | 7 Native of Riga | 54 Sacred: Prefix | |
| 46 Like one with a spare tire | 8 Asian nurse | 55 Gemstone | |
| | 9 Terrible | 56 Gentlemen | |
| | 10 Harcmay | 57 Mal de — | |
| | 11 High or eye | | |
| | 12 Demolish | | |
| | 13 Biblical victim | | |



| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----------|-----------------|----|----|----------|
| AGGARWAL..... | 21 | 70 | Clear | MADRID..... | 27 | 83 | Clear |
| AUSTIN..... | 20 | 79 | Clear | MILAN..... | 27 | 81 | Clear |
| ANKARA..... | 20 | 80 | Clear | MONTREAL..... | 29 | 68 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS..... | 22 | 88 | Clear | MOSCOW..... | 14 | 52 | Showers |
| BELAIR..... | 20 | 82 | Clear | MUNICH..... | 28 | 78 | Clear |
| BELGRADE..... | 22 | 73 | Overcast | NEW YORK..... | 23 | 73 | Sunny |
| BERLIN..... | 26 | 79 | Clear | NICE..... | 04 | 77 | Clear |
| BRUSSELS..... | 20 | 84 | Clear | OSLO..... | 22 | 72 | Overcast |
| BUCHAREST..... | 20 | 80 | Rain | PARIS..... | 26 | 82 | Clear |
| BUDAPEST..... | 27 | 81 | Clear | PRAGUE..... | 26 | 78 | Clear |
| CASABLANCA..... | 23 | 73 | Clear | ROME..... | 02 | 74 | Clear |
| COPENHAGEN..... | 22 | 83 | Clear | SOFIA..... | 17 | 70 | Showers |
| COPENHAGEN..... | 22 | 83 | Clear | STOCKHOLM..... | 12 | 54 | Rain |
| DUBLIN..... | 21 | 70 | Cloudy | TEHRAN..... | 26 | 97 | Clear |
| EDINBURGH..... | 24 | 78 | Clear | TEL AVIV..... | 21 | 90 | Clear |
| EL PASO..... | 24 | 84 | Clear | TOKYO..... | 28 | 68 | Clear |
| FRANKFURT..... | 29 | 84 | Overcast | VIENNA..... | 27 | 81 | Clear |
| GENEVA..... | 26 | 78 | Clear | WARSAW..... | 20 | 68 | Clear |
| HELSINKI..... | 11 | 82 | Showers | WASHINGTON..... | 27 | 77 | Clear |
| HONG KONG..... | 21 | 68 | Clear | ZURICH..... | 27 | 81 | Clear |
| LAS PALMAS..... | 27 | 77 | Clear | | | | |
| LEONAR..... | 27 | 81 | Clear | | | | |
| LONDON..... | 20 | 80 | Clear | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES..... | 23 | 78 | Clear | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada.
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

MUSSOLINI'S ROMAN EMPIRE

By Denis Mack Smith. Viking Press. 322 pp.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

MANY Americans, thinking about Benito Mussolini, perceive him somewhat less as a conqueror than Adolf Hitler on the ground that there was no Holocaust in Italy. Readers of Mack Smith's splendid book will be shown that Il Duce was fully as genocidal as Der Führer, a Caesar (and not made of sawdust) who blithely consigned hundreds of thousands of his subjects to deaths in a vain search for imperial glory. Not only did Mussolini use the bloom of Italian youth as cannon fodder in Spain, Albania, North Africa and Ethiopia, but he also impoverished the peoples of Italy in his foreign ventures by lowering their living standards from 1930 through World War II.

Tracing the development of Mussolini's foreign policy from his advent to power in 1922 to his ignominious defeat in 1945, Black Smith notes that in the early years Mussolini reversed his nationalist ideology from the largely intellectual National Party, only gradually evolving a more personal policy. This consisted at first of a fairly modest dream of Italy (and himself) as master of the Adriatic. And in the Corfu incident of 1923, he discovered he could take advantage of the disarray of the other European powers in asserting Italian protection over a tiny but strategically placed island at the mouth of the Adriatic.

Then, for several years, Mussolini strove to create a national myth to create a national consensus. Propaganda minister in the way of truncheons and tortures, while trumpeting the results of glorious victories for the Italian flag. One of the foremost historians of Italy writing in English, Mack Smith is at pains to demonstrate how assiduously Mussolini cultivated the myth of a powerful Italy.

The myth was essential, Mack Smith believes, to the assertion of an Italian role in Europe in which Mussolini would play the role of statesman and to the maintenance of Fascist authority at home. Locarno, Lausanne, Fiume, the Albanian protectorate under King Zog were all necessary to the myth, without bread, to baffle the masses of people and induce them to believe that their misery and poverty might eventually be alleviated through colonial expansion.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | A | S | E | S | L | O | W | H | A | R | P |
| A | R | L | E | N | T | O | L | E | C | A | S |
| R | E | T | A | S | G | R | E | E | N | L | A |
| M | A | I | N | L | A | N | D | P | A | Y | E |
| C | A | S | S | V | E | I | L | | | | |
| A | S | P | E | N | S | G | A | R | L | A | N |
| E | R | O | D | O | R | S | W | O | R | D | |
| B | R | I | G | H | I | G | H | I | G | H | |
| L | I | L | A | C | A | N | O | A | S | A | N |
| Y | O | U | R | L | A | N | D | W | H | I | S |
| Y | A | N | G | N | E | O | N | | | | |

Alden Whitman is of
of The New York Times

-By Alan I

The instinct of a declarer who sees an A-Q or A-Q-J combination in the dummy is to avoid playing the suit until he can attack it from the closed hand. In a general way, this instinct is sound, but it makes it harder to find the right play on hands such as the one shown in the diagram.

North and South had the values for slam, but no very desirable suit fit. Not unnaturally they landed in six no-trump. The North hand was not quite good enough for a forcing opening, although two no-trump came into consideration. The jump rebid to three diamonds showed a very powerful hand, and South drove to six no-trump after going through two stages of Blackwood.

A club lead seemed safest to West, and declarer won with the jack in dummy, since he could not afford to block the suit. He then cashed the ace and king of spades, an unblocking move, and considered his next play. His instinct was to leave the red suits alone and run clubs, but a little thought showed that this would be an error.

There was no way in which South could be able to finesse in both red suits, so he might as well abandon the diamond finesse immediately, setting up his second trick in that suit before using up the entry to his own hand.

Leading the diamond ace followed by the queen was a possibility. But South did better by leading the queen immediately. This admittedly neglected the faint possibility of a singleton diamond king, but it preserved a communication to the dummy. And, as the sequel demonstrated, this was important.

king and did the best by returning a heart. To South to make a deal could pin all his hopes immediate heart fines could put up the ace in several chances. I chose the second, and putting up the ace and clubs.

As well as the obvious of an even spade here were good squeeze chances either defender had been length in both spades and diamonds he would already have been squeezed by the lead. And as it is, the spade queen caught the red suits. He had his heart king, after declarer threw the heart from dummy and secret trick with the diamonds make the slam.

make the slam.

NORTH (D)
♠ AK
♥ AQ1064
♦ AQJ5
♣ J7

WEST

♠ 42
 ♥ K972
 ♦ K874
 ♣ 965

SOUTH
 ♠ Q8653
 ♥ 5
 ♦ 63

♣ AKQ42
Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
North East South
1♥ Pass 1♠
3♦ Pass 4♣
4♠ Pass 4 N.T.
5♠ Pass 5 N.T.
6♦ Pass 6 N.T.
Pass Pass
West led the club five.

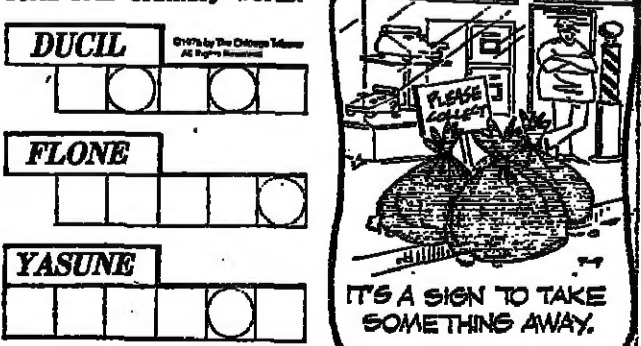
DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU AN' MIZ WILSON SURE GET ALONG GOOD, CONSIDERIN' ONE OF YOU IS ALWAYS GLAD TO SEE ME AND THE OTHER ONE *ISNT*."

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

[illegible]

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> 66 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-radius: 50%; background-color: white;"></div> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-radius: 50%; background-color: white;"></div> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-radius: 50%; background-color: white;"></div> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-radius: 50%; background-color: white;"></div> </div> 77 </div> |
|--------------------------------|--|

Jumble: TEMPO OCCUR MASCOT HICCUP
Answer: *What a mixture of sound and vision might be*

